

JOURNAL
OF THE
American Veterinary Medical Association
FORMERLY AMERICAN VETERINARY REVIEW

(Original Official Organ U. S. Vet. Med. Ass'n.)

H. Preston Hoskins, Secretary-Editor, 716 Book Building, Detroit, Mich.

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FINANCES

In his presidential address at Detroit, Dr. Munce referred to the urgent necessity for giving careful consideration to A. V. M. A. finances if we are to continue expanding our activities. In the annual report of the Secretary-Editor, presented later and published in this issue of the JOURNAL, further detailed information was presented bearing upon this very important subject. Further along in the meeting, Dr. Cary, of Alabama, introduced an amendment under which it is proposed to increase the annual dues in the A. V. M. A. from \$5.00 to \$8.00.

As pointed out by Dr. Cary, when he introduced the amendment, this does not mean that the dues are going to be increased. It is only one possible way out of our present difficulty. Giving proper consideration to the fact that the subscription to the JOURNAL is included in the annual dues of \$5.00, the cost of membership in the A. V. M. A. is ridiculously low. It is low when compared with the dues in other national professional organizations. It is low when we consider the returns which our members receive. The dues in some local and state veterinary organizations are the same as the dues in the A. V. M. A. at the present time.

It would be well for every member to read carefully those paragraphs of the presidential address of Dr. Munce and of the annual report of the Secretary-Editor, as well as that part of the

proceedings of the Detroit convention, published in this number of the JOURNAL, bearing on the question of A. V. M. A. finances. No more important question has confronted our membership during recent years than this one involving income. If we want to go on enlarging our field of activities, more revenue is needed. If our members do not provide more revenue, it will be necessary for us to forget any further plans for expanding our activities for the present.

Members are constantly making suggestions that the A. V. M. A. ought to be doing this, that and the other. Many of these suggestions are sound and perfectly in order. Almost without exception, however, additional expense is involved. The number of our committees has been increasing right along. Many of these committees can not function to advantage without appropriations at their disposal. Some of these committees are asking for increased appropriations from year to year.

State and sectional associations expect visits from national officers on frequent occasions. About sixteen meetings were attended last year by the President and the Secretary-Editor and about as many invitations were declined, mainly on account of the expense involved in traveling the long distances necessary. This difficulty could be partly removed if state associations would get together and arrange their meetings so that a person could go from one to another without loss of time. Some progress has already been made in this direction, but much remains to be done.

The question of publicity probably comes up more often than any other, as something in which the A. V. M. A. should be engaged. Various estimates have been made of the probable expense of a nation-wide campaign of publicity in behalf of the veterinary profession. The lowest estimate made thus far is in the neighborhood of \$35,000. Compare this figure with \$9,000, which represents our entire income for 1930, if every one of our 4500 members pays his dues (five dollars, less three dollars for the JOURNAL).

SHORTAGE OF VETERINARIANS

Emery Thornburg left Sunday for Chicago, where he will take a three months course in Electrical Engineering. For several years Mr. Thornburg has been a veterinarian surgeon in this section. Just who will take his place is not known at this time.

Lynn (Ind.) *Herald*

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP

(See July, 1929, JOURNAL)

FIRST LISTING

- BENSON, SAMUEL OCILE Box 384, Raleigh, N. C.
D. V. M., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1925
Vouchers: Wm. Moore and P. M. Abernethy.
- BOUTON, JR., JAY H. 9357 E. Colfax Ave., Aurora, Colo.
D. V. M., Colorado Agricultural College, 1925
Vouchers: Geo. H. Glover and I. E. Newsom.
- DE CAMP, DANIEL 403 West Broadway, Sedalia, Mo.
D. V. M., Kansas State Agricultural College, 1929
Vouchers: Fred C. Cater and Geo. F. Townsend.
- LEE, CAPT. FRANK M.
Army Veterinary School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C.
D. V. M., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1917
Vouchers: R. A. Kelser and Geo. H. Koon.
- McCAPES, ADELBERT MORTEN, Oregon Agr. College Exp. Sta. Corvallis, Ore.
D. V. M., Colorado Agricultural College, 1927
Vouchers: B. T. Simms and C. R. Donham.
- NEWLIN, THEODORE A. Dixie National Stock Yards, Memphis, Tenn.
D. V. M., Kansas State Agricultural College, 1928
Vouchers: J. W. Scheibler, Jr. and R. H. Stewart.
- SHARP, FRED HARVEY Box 80, Stockyards Sta., Denver, Colo.
D. V. M., Kansas City Veterinary College, 1912
Vouchers: W. C. Dye and T. A. Shipley.
- SMALLEY, JAMES LUTHER Dublin, Ga.
D. V. M., University of Georgia, 1928
Vouchers: A. G. G. Richardson and H. V. Persells.
- VINSON, FLETCHER LeROY 426 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.
D. V. M., Alabama Polytechnic Institute, 1918
Vouchers: C. A. Cary and Hulbert Young.

Applications Pending

SECOND LISTING

- Anderson, John Gordon, 110 6th Ave. E., Calgary, Alta.
- Ayers, Harrison Wood, 7 E. 9th, Oklahoma City, Okla.
- Beverly, Charles, 2505 S. Hamlin Ave., Chicago, Ill.
- Booth, George Robert, Russell, Ont.
- Botts, W. E., 926 Mill St., Denton, Texas
- Brockman, Elmer F., Letcher, S. Dak.
- Brose, Cyrus Paul, New Washington, Ohio.
- Brown, B. A., 515 W. Commonwealth Ave., Fullerton, Calif.
- Brown, James R., Ringsted, Iowa.
- Browning, Dillard Orsen, 313 Monroe St., Nashville, Tenn.
- Byles, Austin B., Coldwater Canyon, Beverly Hills, Calif.
- Carter, Clifton, Box 85, Amarillo, Texas
- Casey, John M., Box 1185, Van Nuys, Calif.
- Chapin, Chalmer W., 1208 3rd Ave., Laurel, Miss.
- Conklin, Raymond L. R., Macdonald College, Que.
- Core, John L., Shinnston, W. Va.
- Crenshaw, Elry Robert, Garland, Texas
- Crump, Tobe William, Box 464, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
- Curtis, Wilbert A., Kerrville, Texas.
- Decker, Charles H., 91 W. Starr Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
- Dibbel, Edgar B., 426 W. North Ave., Baltimore, Md.

- Dill, Walter Irving, 415 Mission Blvd., San Fernando, Calif.
Dingman, R. Paul, Prophetstown, Ill.
Dodsworth, W. E., c/o Ennis Pharmacy, Ennis, Texas.
Edwards, R. M., Gering, Nebr.
Etnire, Lawrence Jay, Williamsport, Ind.
Ford, Lois Bates, Swanton, Ohio.
Gaetz, Hiram Tyrum, 783 Ellicott St., Buffalo, N. Y.
Gibson, Jonathan E., 3165 Kenwood Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Gordon, Glenn H., 707 Maple Ave., Plymouth, Mich.
Hammond, Russell Emmett, Star Route, Salem, Ohio.
Harlan, William H., 900 W. 41st St., Los Angeles, Calif.
Harp, Mason Aaron, Box 464, Albuquerque, N. Mex.
Harvey, James Gardiner, 2023 Glendale Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Harvey, Richard, Montpelier, Ohio.
Herbott, J. W., 951 Arrott St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Holzman, Jesse Arno, 912 E. 8th St., Dallas, Texas.
Homan, Virgil R., Sugar Grove, W. Va.
Howarth, John A., Davis, Calif.
Huston, Burr R., 9996 Cascade Ave., Detroit, Mich.
James, William Arthur, Animal Pathology Laboratory, Univ. of Illinois, Urbana, Ill.
Jelen, George D., 967 Whittier St., Columbus, Ohio.
Jennings, C. G., Morris, Minn.
Johnston, Harold E., 309 W. State St., Mason City, Iowa.
Jones, John Daniel, Box 403, Harrisburg, Pa.
Kelty, Dennis Francis, Clarksville, Texas.
Kerr, Owen W., 501 N. Center St., Turlock, Calif.
Kerslake, Everett George, Orono, Ont.
Lantz, Roy A., Woodbine, Iowa.
Laughlin, Romy Reese, South Euclid, Ohio.
Legenhausen, Adolph H., 135 S. 26th St., Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
Lingo, Frank J., 920 N. 5th St., Albuquerque, N. Mex.
McAhern, D. W., c/o The Purity Serum Co., Sioux City, Iowa.
McCollister, George, 308 Wholesale Terminal Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.
McInay, John Norris, Ashland, Nebr.
McKelvey, Stanley Roy, Beeton, Ont.
Martien, Henry D., 4054 Powelton Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Metcalf, Alfred Noel, Box 403, Harrisburg, Pa.
Michael, Sarkis Thaddeus, Division of Vet. Science, Berkeley, Calif.
Miller, Howard W., 94 W. Lane Ave., Columbus, Ohio.
Miller, William Colter, 459 W. 43rd St., New York, N. Y.
Moore, Robert G., Dunlap, Iowa.
Morrison, Robert H., 2500 16th St., San Francisco, Calif.
Murphy, Frank P., 635 W. Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Mylne, Robert Clyde, 115 S. Baker St., McMinnville, Ore.
Noble, George W., 11808 Long Beach Blvd., Lynwood, Calif.
Orr, James L., 9 Thomas St., Springfield, Mass.
Poindexter, C. L., Moorefield, W. Va.
Quinn, Thomas J., No. 3 Bailey Rd., Lansdowne, Pa.
Rambo, Fred Ellis, Box 86, Quitman, Miss.
Reid, Joseph J., 701 Wheat Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.
Roshon, Elmer L., Sabina, Ohio.
Rosselot, Roy J., 345 2nd St., Elyria, Ohio.
Ruth, Thomas H., Pierre, S. Dak.
Sanders, Alfred F., Walkerton, Ind.
Schmidt, John Peterson, 6897 Perrysville Ave., Ben Avon, Pa.
Schwartz, J. A., 4036 Eastern Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.
Selement, Roy E., Yukon, Okla.
Senior, George B., Winterset, Iowa.
Sharpe, T. J., Coggon, Iowa.
Simmons, Claud B., 2551 Forest Place, East St. Louis, Ill.
Simons, John P., 219 Federal Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa.
Smith, David M., 543 N. Oakland Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

Smith, George Augustus, R. F. D. No. 1, Cumberland, Md.
Smith, Leonard S., 1213 Custer St., Laramie, Wyo.
Smotherman, William Mitchell, Huntsville, Texas.
Steele, Carroll Chester, Treynor, Iowa.
Steers, K. O., 1210 Steiner St., San Francisco, Calif.
Stong, G. C., 115 Irving St., Waterloo, Iowa.
Sullivan, Samuel Wayne, Demopolis, Ala.
Sweigard, Melvin Leroy, Pleasant Hill Terrace, Sunnyside Ave., Progress, Pa.
Wallace, William Arthur, Box 225, Ashland, Ky.
Wilder, Joseph L., Akron, N. Y.
Wilnot, Clement E., 310 State House, Cheyenne, Wyo.
Wineinger, J. M., 1302 W. 1st, Boone, Iowa.
Woofter, H. Blaine, Cox's Mills, W. Va.
Wood, Arthur Lewis, 519 N. Franklin St., Hampton, Iowa.

The amount which should accompany an application this month is \$6.25, which covers membership fee and dues to January 1, 1930, including subscription to the JOURNAL.

COMING VETERINARY MEETINGS

New York City, Veterinary Medical Association of. Academy of Medicine, 5th Ave. & 103rd St., New York, N. Y. October 2, 1929. Dr. Raymond J. Garbutt, Secretary, 305 W. 91st St., New York, N. Y.

San Diego-Imperial Veterinary Medical Association. San Diego, Calif. October 2, 1929. Dr. A. P. Immenschuh, Secretary, Santee, Calif.

Chicago Veterinary Society. Great Northern Hotel, Chicago, Ill. October 8, 1929. Dr. J. B. Jaffray, Secretary, 2956 Washington Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

Kansas City Association of Veterinarians. New Baltimore Hotel, Kansas City, Mo. October 8, 1929. Dr. J. D. Ray, Secretary, New Centre Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Maine Veterinary Medical Association. De Witt Hotel, Lewiston, Me. October 9, 1929. Dr. C. F. French, Secretary, 87 Summer St., Rockland, Me.

Eastern Iowa Veterinary Association. Hotel Montrose, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. October 9-10, 1929. Dr. Paul V. Neuzil, Secretary, Blainstown, Iowa.

Utah State Veterinary Medical Association. Salt Lake City, Utah. October 11, 1929. Dr. E. A. Bundy, Secretary, 1656 25th St., Ogden, Utah.

Southern California Veterinary Medical Association. Chamber of Commerce Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif. October 16, 1929. Dr. W. L. Curtis, Secretary, 1264 W. 2nd St., Los Angeles, Calif.

United States Live Stock Sanitary Association. La Salle Hotel, Chicago, Ill. December 4-6, 1929. Dr. O. E. Dyson, Secretary, 45 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Wichita, Kans.

THE ARMY VETERINARY CORPS

By N. S. MAYO, North Chicago, Ill.

Few practitioners are aware of the great progress that has been made in the Army Veterinary Corps, not only in organization but also in efficiency in the past ten years. The following account, based upon fifteen days training in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, will give some idea of the present status of the Veterinary Corps.

There are, at present, 125 regular officers in the Corps, ranking from 2nd Lieutenant to Colonel, although there is now a bill before Congress to provide for a Brigadier General to head the Veterinary Corps and one for the Dental Corps. The Veterinary Corps is a part of the Medical Department of the Army under the able command of Major General M. W. Ireland, who has given every possible support and assistance in bringing the Veterinary Corps to its present effective state.

Of the total number of veterinary officers, all but about fifteen have entered the service during or since the World War. Most of them have had special training at the Army Veterinary School and they are making a fine record in the Army.

As vacancies occur in the Corps, the candidates are "hand picked," most of them coming from those veterinary colleges having veterinary units in charge of a regular veterinary officer.

In the War Plans Section of the Surgeon General's Office, the reserve veterinary officers are carefully classified and their special qualifications noted so that in case of a national emergency they will be assigned to positions where their services can be best utilized. New regulations are being prepared so that in the future a veterinary reserve officer, when called to the colors, will have in one brief bulletin the personnel of his unit, their equipment and training regulations.

One day was spent at the Army Medical Center, where the Army Veterinary School is conducted and where they have one of the finest and best equipped biologic laboratories, in charge of Major Kelser of the Veterinary Corps. Plans also have been made for a new modern building to house the Army Veterinary School.

At the Front Royal (Va.) Remount Depot, the government has one of the largest of its horse-breeding establishments. The veterinary work is in charge of Capt. Sager, who is an enthusiastic worker on breeding problems, and they have plenty of them.

One interesting experiment is the castration of male foals at from eight to thirty days of age, to compare them with colts castrated as two-year-olds. The yearling colts had been divided into two lots, one containing those that were not developing as well as the others, in order to give them special attention. It was noted that in each lot was a mare, that acted as a "bell mare" to keep the colts from running all over the pasture.

In the vicinity of Front Royal, Capt. Carpenter, of the Veterinary Corps, is training two of his jumping horses, Johnny Jump Up and Battle Axe. Capt. Carpenter is recognized as being one of the best riders and trainers of horses in the Army. One afternoon was spent with Major Buffington at Fort Meyer, Va., just across the river from Washington. This is a large cavalry and artillery post and its location makes it an important one for official Washington. An unusually fine lot of riding horses are at this post.

To one having an opportunity to observe the working of the Veterinary Corps from the office of the Director, Col. Turner, it is gratifying to note that the well organized and effective veterinary service in the United States Army is largely the result of many years active effort by the A. V. M. A.

U. S. Civil Service Examinations

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination for associate animal husbandman (general and meat investigations) and assistant animal husbandman (beef and dual purpose cattle investigations) to fill vacancies in the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, for duty in Washington, D. C., or in the field. The entrance salary for the associate grade ranges from \$3,200 to \$3,700 a year and for the assistant grade from \$2,600 to \$3,100 a year. Higher-salaried positions are filled through promotion.

Competitors will not be required to report for examination at any place, but will be rated on their education, training and experience, and on a thesis or publication. Applications must be on file with the Civil Service Commission at Washington, D. C., not later than October 9, 1929. Full information may be obtained from the United States Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., or from the Secretary of the United States Civil Service Board of Examiners at the post office or customhouse in any city.

A SIMPLIFIED AGGLUTINATION TEST FOR PULLORUM DISEASE

By HUBERT BUNYEA, WALTER J. HALL and M. DORSET

Bureau of Animal Industry, Washington, D. C.

The agglutination test as developed by Jones,¹ in 1913, for the diagnosis of pullorum disease in carrier hens, has been practiced with variations for about sixteen years.

In 1927, Runnells, Coon, Farley and Thorp,² with the object of simplifying the diagnosis of this disease, reported on a rapid agglutination test based on the Huddleson and Carlson test for Bang abortion infection in cattle.³ While the technic proposed by Runnells et al. is perhaps an improvement on the original tube method, the test is not yet free from objectionable features.

The need still seems to exist for a rapid but reliable field test, one which will eliminate such objectionable features as the time element, the re-handling of the fowls, the withdrawal of a large blood sample, and the spoilage of blood samples in transit. The writers desire at this time to report their experience with a test for the diagnosis of pullorum disease of fowls, which seems to overcome some of these disadvantages. A similar test is described by Bass and Watkins⁴ for diagnosing typhoid infection in humans.

The equipment used in this method of testing fowls consists of a pane of glass marked off in 2-inch squares, a small packing-box (without lid, and blackened inside), on which to rest the glass, similar to that employed by Runnells et al.,² some clean microscope slides, a glass stirring-rod, carbolyzed normal saline solution, cloth towels and a rubber-stoppered dropper-bottle containing the antigen.

The antigen employed was made from five strains of *Salmonella pullorum*, washed off of plain beef-infusion agar. In preliminary work several antigenic preparations were tested. These varied in (a) salt concentration and (b) turbidity. Antigens containing the following salt concentrations were tested on a number of representative blood samples:

- 0.0 (distilled water antigen)
- 0.85 per cent salt (normal saline antigen)
- 2.5 per cent salt
- 5.0 per cent salt

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- 7.5 per cent salt
- 10.0 per cent salt
- 12.0 per cent salt
- 12.0 per cent salt plus 5 per cent phenol

The normal saline antigen, without preservative, regularly gave a more rapid, and in many instances more distinct, agglutination than any of the others, and therefore was adopted for regular use. After testing several turbidities, it was concluded that a turbidity of 50 times that of Standard No. 1.0 of McFarland's nephelometer was as satisfactory as heavier suspensions.

A drop of blood (which is all that is required for this test) is collected either from one of the tips of the comb, or from the wing vein. This can be accomplished by the use of sharp scissors, a surgical needle, or otherwise at the convenience of the operator. By the aid of a clean microscope slide the drop of blood is spread out over one of the squares marked on the glass, just as in preparing a blood smear for staining. In this way a suitable thin film of whole blood for the test is obtained. One drop of the antigen is then added to the blood film, and mixed with it either by the use of a stirring-rod, or simply by rocking the pane of glass. The microscope slide should be thoroughly cleansed after each use before being returned to the beaker of carbolyzed normal saline solution.

The blood reaction of an infected fowl consists of a clumping or flocculation of the bacteria suspended in the antigen. This flocculation takes place in from 5 to 30 seconds, except for an occasional sample which may require one or more minutes to induce an agglutination. In negative cases the uniform turbidity of the blood-antigen mixture remains unchanged.

Ordinary daylight suffices in reading the reaction unless the work is carried on in a poorly lighted poultry-house. Then a lighted incandescent bulb underneath the glass facilitates the reading.

The fowl is held captive by the assistant, pending a diagnosis, and may then be disposed of once for all in a reactor coop or disease-free pen, according to the indications of the test. Leg-band numbers need not be recorded, unless desired for purposes of retest or official record.

In cases where it is desired to carry out the agglutination reaction in the laboratory, instead of immediately in the field, the blood is collected by placing four or five individual drops from each chicken on strips of filter paper. The band numbers of the chickens are recorded on the ends of the respective strips. After

the blood has fully dried, the samples are sent to the laboratory for testing.

A dried sample representing one drop of blood is trimmed from each strip, then cut into quarters and dropped into a small test-tube containing 0.5 cc of normal saline solution. The sample is permitted to soak for at least 30 minutes, with occasional shaking, but no stirring. Five drops of the dissolved sample (representing 0.5 drop of blood) are placed upon a glass plate, at the same time being so distributed as to cover about a $1\frac{1}{8}$ -inch circular space. One drop of the antigen is then placed in the center of this area and mixed with the sample by stirring or rocking. In reacting cases the agglutination usually occurs within a fraction of a minute. Negative cases remain uniformly turbid.

In the application of the test herein described, in the limited number of cases at their disposal, the writers have found the results to check very closely with those obtained with the widely used tube-agglutination test. It is hoped that the various investigators in this field may be sufficiently interested to compare this simplified test with methods now in use. Only in this way will it be possible to determine the real value of this new method.

REFERENCES

- ¹Jones, F. S.: The value of the macroscopic agglutination test in detecting fowls that are harboring *Bacterium pullorum*. Rpt. N. Y. State Vet. College, 1911-1912 (1913), pp. 149-159. Jour. Med. Res., xxvii (1913), pp. 481-497.
- ²Runnells, R. A., Coon, C. J., Farley, H., and Thorp, F.: An application of the rapid-method agglutination test to the diagnosis of bacillary white diarrhea infection. Jour. A. V. M. A., lxx (1927), n. s. 23 (5), pp. 660-662.
- ³Huddleson, I. Forest, and Carlson, E. R.: A rapid method for performing the agglutination test in the serum diagnosis of Bang's abortion disease in cattle. Jour. A. V. M. A., lxx (1926), n. s. 23 (2), pp. 229-233.
- ⁴Bass, C. C., and Watkins, John A.: A quick macroscopic typhoid agglutination test. Arch. Int. Med., vi (1910), 6, pp. 717-729.

New Dean at Ohio State

Dr. David S. White has resigned as dean of the College of Veterinary Medicine, Ohio State University, after a connection with the institution of over thirty years, as teacher and administrator. He has been succeeded by Dr. Oscar V. Brumley, who also has been connected with the college for more than thirty years.

This is the second of our veterinary colleges to have a change in the deanship this year, the other being the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, with Dr. Pierre A. Fish succeeding Dr. Veranus A. Moore, on July 1.

AMERICAN VETERINARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION
Proceedings of the Sixty-sixth Annual Meeting, Detroit,
Michigan, August 13 to 16, 1929

TUESDAY MORNING, August 13, 1929

The first general session of the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association, held at the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, Mich., August 13-16, 1929, convened at 10:00 a. m., Dr. T. E. Munce, of Harrisburg, Pa., presiding.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: I declare the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association now in session.

We will be led in prayer by Reverend B. F. Holme, pastor of the Central Methodist Church, Detroit.

REV. B. F. HOLME: O, Lord, God our Father, the God and Father of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ, who has put into the hearts of men and women everywhere the spirit of compassion toward all living creatures, we ask Thy blessing upon this company of men and women who have come together drawn by a common interest and by the same great traditions.

We pray, our Father, that their hearts may be made sensitive to Thee, the source of true wisdom. We pray, our Father, that all of their gifts of technical skill and precise knowledge in a specialized field may be held as a sacred gift from Thee and dedicated to the great purposes of Thy kingdom.

We thank Thee, our Father, for every constructive enterprise in life that helps to lift the world nearer to Thee, and helps men and women to become more like the ideal that Thou hast for us in Christ, Jesus, our Lord. So wilt Thou guide us by Thy spirit that we may grow from day to day in knowledge of Thee and of Thy will and purpose for our lives, and may we give ourselves to the cause of the kingdom with a greater measure of sacrifice and with greater abandon. These things we ask in the name of Jesus Christ, our Lord. Amen.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The address of welcome on behalf of the state of Michigan will be extended by Honorable Herbert C. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture, Lansing, Michigan. (Applause)

HON. HERBERT C. POWELL: Mr. Chairman, Members of the American Veterinary Medical Association and Guests: I have always thought of the giving of an address of welcome as

something superfluous. The fact that you were invited to make this city and our state a place for this meeting was assurance that you would be welcome. Indeed, we feel proud that a great association of men, engaged in a useful and constructive work like yours, has accepted that invitation. My only regret is that Governor Fred W. Green could not have accepted the invitation of your Committee on Arrangements and expressed to you here today the pleasure of the Administration and the entire citizenship on having you with us as our guests, and his hopes that much good will be realized from this meeting.

The Governor is very much interested in live stock matters, and also realizes the importance to human health of the work you are doing. As the Governor could not be with you, your Committee asked me to "pinch-hit." Personally, I feel a good deal as Will Rogers did when he tried to get someone to write an introduction to his book, entitled, "Illiterate Digest." After considering asking many men of high reputation to write his introduction and finding some reason why each one of them would be unsatisfactory, he made up his mind to write his own introduction.

My only regret is that someone has not invented a process whereby, when a public officer is presented with his commission, he would be automatically endowed with oratorical ability to respond to the calls for talks on all matters that seem to come to him on account of the position he holds. As a dirt farmer it seems incongruous to be called upon on these varied and numerous occasions and be obliged to express myself on subjects of which I have very little knowledge. I believe it is always allowable, however, and generally expected on occasions like this, more especially from the Commissioner of Agriculture, to boast a little of his state and its resources.

Perhaps it would not be out of place to state that the city where we are now meeting has made one of the most rapid growths of any of the larger cities of the world, and when the St. Lawrence Water Way becomes a fact and that river is opened to the ocean-going freight of the world and Detroit has become the Liverpool of the western continent, what may we not expect? Personally, I am no lover of cities but they seem to be a necessity to great civilization; and this city and this state, the birth-place and the home of the great automobile industry, has rapidly gained in world-wide prominence. Go where you will in the civilized

world and you will find the business and the pleasure carried on by Michigan-made trucks and Michigan-made automobiles.

Our state has 1624 miles of shore-line on these great inland fresh-water seas, a longer shore line than is enjoyed by any other state. This fact gives us climatic conditions which result in a more varied agriculture than is enjoyed by many other locations.

I believe a person could live longer in Michigan than most any other state, using entirely home-grown products, and not be deprived of any of the necessities and few of the luxuries of life. While in size we cannot compare with Texas and a few other of our larger states, still if we were to use this hall as a center of a great circle and use a radius sufficiently long to reach the western end of the Upper Peninsula, the circumference of that circle would lie to the east of the city of Washington, and it would reach far down into Virginia, beyond the Ohio River, passing through the center of Tennessee, cutting off a few thousand acres from the corn-fields of eastern Iowa, including practically all of Wisconsin, extending to the north of the water-shed of Canada, where the water begins to flow north into the Hudson Bay, and reaching almost to the northeastern end of New York State. This great circle would include nearly all of New York, all of Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, and nearly all of Illinois. There are several million more acres devoted to farming in Michigan than there are in all of New England. So much for size.

At one time Michigan ranked as one of the leading agricultural states in the production of staple farm food crops, but now our manufacture has out-stripped our agriculture. Still we are raising more wheat per acre than our brother farmers in Kansas, or Nebraska, although we do not compare with them in total production. We do not raise as much corn as either Iowa or Illinois but the price received by the grower of corn in Michigan is greater per acre than in either of these great corn-producing states. We produce 60 per cent of all the navy beans.

Our dairy interests, owing to nearness of markets and our large forage crop production, are rapidly growing. It is estimated that there are on the farms of Michigan 841,000 dairy cows, or with young stock included about 1,000,000 dairy animals. These are valued at \$83,259,000, and from them is milked each year nearly five billion pounds of milk, the value of dairy products to the farmer being over \$100,000,000 per annum, and after being manufactured into butter, cheese, ice cream, powdered milk

etc., is worth about two hundred millions of dollars. These figures are dry and uninteresting and serve only to show that besides being a manufacturing state Michigan's agricultural resources are such that make it a matter of interest to the veterinarian, because where agriculture exists and animal husbandry prospers the veterinarian prospers.

We hope that some of you can tarry a while after the close of the conference, visit some of our great automobile factories, take a trip through the State, visit some of the fine agricultural sections, go through western Michigan and become acquainted with our orchards and nurseries, see some of our canning factories where millions of dollars worth of cherries are put into cans to make 60 per cent of all the cherries that are canned in the United States, which makes it possible to procure cherry pies in almost every restaurant from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf to the Canadian line, see the orchards laden with peaches, plums, apples—apples that you can smell as well as see—procure a fishing license and enjoy the pleasures afforded by the presence of 10,000 sparkling lakes and numberless rivers and creeks. If you do any or all of this you will want to come back to Michigan again, and will learn to love our Peninsular State.

In closing I want to congratulate this body on the good work your members are doing to elevate the standards of veterinary science and the contribution you are making to public health. Especially is this true in the eradication and control of bovine tuberculosis. Those of you who are from Michigan can especially be proud that Michigan stands a fair chance of being the first state where dairying is carried on in a large way to be entirely accredited territory. During this biennial period we expect to complete this work. The money has been appropriated by our Legislature and only four counties besides the ones where we are now working remain to be tested. At the present rate of progress we will be through before the end of this period.

In all ways I believe veterinarians are inclined to be optimists and are looking for advancement. In closing let me give you my definition of what I consider an optimist should be. Because of necessity an optimist must be a booster and not a knocker.

"When the Creator had made all the good things, it seemed there was still some dirty work to do, so He made the beasts, and the reptiles and the poisonous insects; and when He had finished He still had some old scraps left over that were too bad to put into the rattle snake, the hyena, the scorpion, and the

skunk; so He put all these together, covered it with suspicion, wrapped it with jealousy, marked it with a yellow streak, and called it a knocker.

This product was so fearful to contemplate that He had to make something to counteract it, so He took a sunbeam, put into it the heart of a child, the brain of a man, wrapped it in civic pride, covered it with brotherly love, made it a believer in equality and justice, a worker for and supporter of every good thing in the community and called it a Booster; and thenceforth mortal man has had the privilege of choosing which to become."

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The address of welcome on behalf of the city of Detroit will be extended by Honorable John C. Nagel, president of the Common Council of the city of Detroit, and acting mayor. (Applause)

HON. JOHN C. NAGEL: I could hardly say any more than I feel this morning—that I am glad to be here. It seems like an echo from the past. I have been in public life some thirty-odd years and before that I was a horse shoer, and at that time I had a diploma and a certificate from the Detroit College as a student and a graduate of anatomy of the horse; so I am somewhat affiliated and I know something about veterinary work.

I am here this morning to welcome you to the city of Detroit on behalf of its citizenry, and while you are here we will welcome you to go out and see the kind of city you have come to. We ask you to notice the difference between your last convention here in 1916 and today.

We pride ourselves on many of the things that we have in our city. The previous speaker has touched upon some of the commercial things that we have done since you were last here, but I am going to call your attention to some few things that have happened in Detroit since 1916, some of the few things that we would like to have you go and visit, and undoubtedly your committee has laid out a program of entertainment that will allow you to visit some of the things that I am going to talk to you about this morning.

I want to say a few things about the various improvements that the city of Detroit has made since you were last here, and in addition I want to show you the attitude of the people, the citizenry that I am representing here this morning, and for whom I am giving you the invitation of welcome to our city.

In 1916 this city of ours was a city of forty square miles of area. Today we are a city of one hundred and forty square miles

of area. In 1916, when you were last here, we had an assessed valuation on our books, that we paid taxes on, of \$956,000,000, and today it is but a little less than \$4,000,000,000.

We have had a wonderful development here. The State has been represented here previously this morning, but in this development, since you were last here in convention assembled, we have come to the point where we pay 68 per cent of the total maintenance of the state government.

We pride ourselves on our park system that we have quadrupled since you were last here. We pride ourselves on our school system. We pride ourselves because we take the child from the kindergarten age and we bring him right straight up to the professional age. We give every opportunity that it is possible to give a young man or a young woman to face the battle with the world. No other city in America gives as much in education to its children as does Detroit.

In Detroit we start the young men out in the grammar grades. When they come to the age of selecting their future life-work, we educate them to take places in the big manufacturing industries of our city through manual training instruction, so that they can drop into the cogs of a big manufacturing plant, and go right along. We have done away with the old apprenticeship that we had when you and I were boys. We carry the boy right on. If he wants to go into a profession—if he wants to select the medical profession, we have a city college that he can attend, and the ordinary man who carries his child, under the state law, to the age of seventeen, can carry him on through a professional course of medicine, of dentistry, of law, or anything that he wishes to follow.

We pride ourselves upon these things, and we ask that before you leave our city you visit our school board and get an idea of our educational system so that you may go back home and compare it with yours.

We pride ourselves upon our fire protection. Our fire department has won first prize time after time in competition with other cities of America, and we ask you to look it over.

We ask you to look over our streets tonight when you go out of this building, and see whether you think they are lighted properly or not. This year alone we are spending four and one-half million dollars for the lighting of our streets.

We pride ourselves that our street cars are municipally owned. We pride ourselves that the lights on the streets are municipally

owned. We pride ourselves in many other things that we could enumerate today, that have sent the name of Detroit throughout the world until it is called a dynamic city.

I am just enumerating a few of these things to you, not to be too long in the welcoming address this morning, but to give you some idea of the city that you are visiting; and I want to say beyond all that, that in spite of the fact that Detroit has gone forth as a dynamic city in the country, in spite of the fact that we are a commercial center, in spite of the fact that we are being accused of thinking of nothing but making money, this city has a soul.

It has a soul and I am going to try to enumerate to you some of the reasons why I say the city has a soul, and I mean that right down to the citizenry.

This city, a few years ago, faced several problems. When you were last here we had a poor farm, with eleven hundred inhabitants. Today we have a welfare department with over five thousand inhabitants, and an appropriation annually of over \$4,000,000 to take care of the poor and the infirm. We pride ourselves on being the only city in America that has developed a home and a hospital for those who are afflicted with the dread disease, tuberculosis, and before you leave our city we ask you to go out to Northville and look over our tuberculosis sanitarium that has over 1200 inhabitants, and over 600 children who have been touched or who have been in contact in some way with that dread disease. Those children are kept there until it is absolutely certain that there is no chance for them to have any of the tuberculosis germs at all in their make-up.

We found ourselves facing another great problem. The states throughout the country furnish insane asylums. Michigan furnishes an insane asylum. Sometimes we couldn't get very many in there, and we had to build one of our own, but we found that in the insane asylums of the country that were taken care of by public money there was no opportunity to segregate those who could be cured and those who could not be cured. So we started out. We visited the eastern states. We found out what was being done in Massachusetts, in New York, and in the various other eastern states, to take care of the moron type.

That type, when you and I were boys, was not considered a type of insanity in the old schoolhouse. When that child was not able to master its lessons, it was considered very backward, and the teacher used to stand him up in the corner, put a tall cap on

his head and call him a "dunce." You and I know that that child wasn't a dunce. There was something else holding him back, and science has taught us that that child is a moron type, that there should be some place where he may be educated and brought back to a normal state.

We have built and are operating a home for that class of insanity. We built what is now known as the Wayne County Training School. You know that there isn't a mother who may have a half-dozen children, but having one child who is afflicted in that way, that child is dearer to her than all of the others, and it is hard for a mother to go to an asylum and see imbeciles, idiots, and all classes of insanity cooped up with her child.

Now, when she goes to the Wayne County Training School, she finds her child in a classroom. If that child has a mentality of five, it is gradually built up to a mentality of fourteen, and then it is given back to the parents, or it is found some place where it can go out and make its own livelihood.

All of these things that we have done, that I maintain exemplifies the soul of our citizenry, have been done directly by the ballot, "Yes," or "No," as to every dollar of expenditure that has been made for these things that I have just enumerated to you, and it means an expenditure in total of over \$40,000,000 to express to you that the citizenry of Detroit has a soul.

In closing I want to ask you again to look over our city. See the difference between our city today and the city that you last visited in 1916.

I thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The response to these two splendid addresses will be made by Dr. George Hilton, Veterinary Director General of the Dominion of Canada. Dr. Hilton! (Applause)

DR. GEORGE HILTON: Mr. President, I assure you it is a very great pleasure to comply with your request.

Honorable Mr. Powell and Honorable Mr. Nagel, permit me, on behalf of the American Veterinary Medical Association, to thank you sincerely for your very kind and generous words of welcome.

This Association is particularly grateful to you, because, after having convened on ninety-two occasions in twenty-two states and in Canada during the past sixty-six years, it has learned from experience that these messages of welcome are more than mere formalities, that they are true and sincere expressions of good will and good fellowship. We have consequently become accus-

tomed to taking full advantage of any privileges and concessions which those in authority may see fit to grant us, or of any hospitality they may consider can be safely extended to us.

Permit me, however, to assure you that in spite of having received the freedom of many cities in various parts of this continent, this Association has always maintained a respectable reputation, and the "Come Again" sign has always blazoned throughout any city in which it has been its privilege to convene.

This is our third invasion of this beautiful city. We held very pleasant and profitable meetings here in 1900 and again in 1916, and with our present program full of varied important and interesting subjects, the sessions to which you have so kindly welcomed us should prove to be even more pleasant and profitable than those previously held in this city.

It might appear somewhat onerous for a veterinary association to convene in such an important automobile manufacturing center, where its members are confronted in all directions with a maze of fast-moving horseless vehicles, but I submit that this is a sure indication that the activities of an industry cannot materially affect the many problems of great national importance confronting the veterinary profession.

The automobile industry actually owes much to the veterinarians, as the credit for the invention of the pneumatic tire belongs to a member of our profession. While the development of this great industry has had a tendency to limit our activities in certain directions, it has not only brought to light unsuspected opportunities for still greater usefulness, but it has also materially facilitated our work in the field by providing a more rapid means of transportation.

The great progress made in one of our most important problems—the control of bovine tuberculosis—is due in no small degree to the use of the automobile.

We must admit, however, that the remarkable number of automobiles now in constant use has unfortunately resulted in an increased toll in human life, and this has robbed us of many individuals who could quite properly have been included in our ranks.

While it has not been our custom to advertise, we are, nevertheless, proud of the fact that the veterinary profession is rendering a variety of services beneficial to the entire population, and is a positive force in the welfare of a nation, that it enables the live stock industry to produce better live stock more economically,

lessens the ultimate cost of such food and raiment to the consuming public, protects the public from the ravages of disease of animal origin, and promotes the welfare and happiness of every one.

It has, however, in common with other vocations, been confronted with the varying demands for service resulting from the progress of civilization and the development of a live stock industry.

May I remind you that there was a time when the individual strove for what he considered was the greatest ultimate good to himself, but during the last half-century, and especially during the past twenty-five years, there has been a marked change in the attitude of the public toward all its problems. Men and women have been banding together more and more for various purposes. They have been sacrificing privileges and ideals of individualism for the greater advantages of improved general welfare.

This Association was organized sixty-six years ago with that object in view, and it has grown during the intervening years from a very small body to, I believe, the largest veterinary association in the world, and it has assumed an international character. It has made this progress in spite of the fact that its membership is voluntary and is restricted by educational qualifications.

The conventions of this Association provide a forum at which veterinarians report their experiences and difficulties, exchange ideas with co-workers and others, and straighten out any differences that may arise from time to time.

I may say that this is a conglomerate assembly, consisting as it does of veterinary practitioners, research workers, educationalists, federal and other regulatory officials engaged in protecting and fostering our vast agricultural interests; those more particularly engaged in the public health service, and members of our Women's Auxiliary, which is an important and efficient functioning section of this Association. We come from all parts of this continent to search for truth in matters relating to veterinary science in order that we may individually and as a body render the greatest good to the greatest number and give ideal service to the state.

We deeply appreciate the warm welcome you have given us, and I can assure you that we will make the best of our opportunities while we are here, not only to obtain more knowledge regarding our problems but also of this beautiful city and its most estimable citizens.

We thank you most sincerely. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The President's address is the next item on the program.

President T. E. Munce presented his prepared address, which was published in the JOURNAL for September.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Next is the presentation and adoption of the minutes of the 1928 meeting.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: I have here the numbers of the JOURNAL in which were published the proceedings of the meeting held in Minneapolis one year ago. I present them to you in this form in lieu of reading them at this time.

DR. S. E. HERSHEY: Mr. President, I move you that it be the wish of this Association to dispense with the reading of the minutes and in lieu thereof to accept them as reported in the JOURNAL.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved and seconded that the reading of the minutes be dispensed with, and that they be accepted as published in the JOURNAL. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We will now have the report of the Executive Board.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: There will be no report of the Board at this time, but Dr. W. N. Armstrong, Chairman of the Local Committee on Arrangements, will make some announcements.

Dr. Armstrong made some announcements.

DR. W. F. GUARD: In the President's address we have all listened to a number of very constructive recommendations. I move that these recommendations all be referred to the Executive Board.

The motion was seconded.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have heard the motion that the President's address be referred to the Executive Board. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

DR. S. E. HERSHEY: I understand that Dr. B. W. Conrad is quite ill and that he has been in the hospital for several weeks. I know that he has been a pillar in this organization and to the members of the Executive Board, and I move that the President

appoint or authorize the Secretary to send a telegram extending the sympathy of this Association.

DR. N. S. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The motion is made and seconded that a telegram of regret be sent to Dr. Conrad concerning his unavoidable absence from the meeting. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The meeting will stand recessed until two o'clock, in this room.

. . . The session adjourned at 11:45 a. m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

TUESDAY AFTERNOON, August 13, 1929

The second general session was called to order at 2:00 p. m., by President Munce.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Executive Board will be received at this time, Secretary Hoskins.

Report of Executive Board

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The first report of the Executive Board is the recommendation of an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws, the same having been introduced at the meeting in Minneapolis, one year ago.

Article 12, Section 2, of the By-laws now reads as follows:

The officers of each section shall consist of a chairman and a secretary. They shall be elected by the members of the section. They shall serve one year and until their successors are elected and have assumed office.

It is proposed to amend that section to read as follows:

The officers of each section shall consist of a chairman and a secretary. They shall be appointed by the President and shall serve for one year or until their successors are appointed.

The Executive Board recommends that Section 2 be amended as just read. In order to bring it before the house, I would move the adoption of the recommendation of the Board on this amendment.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation of the Executive Board to amend the By-laws be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The following members of the Association have tendered their resignations. These resignations have

been reviewed by the Executive Board. All of the members whose names follow are in good standing and for that reason they are in a position to tender their resignations and have them acted upon.

Burgett, J. L., Kansas City, Kans.
Clancy, J. B., East St. Louis, Ill.
Danforth, A. L., Watertown, N. Y.
Fuller, George S., Hillsboro, Ore.
Hawley, H. W., Chula Vista, Calif.
Jackley, John G., Sacramento, Calif.
Norman, G. E., Jasper, Ind.
Pfaff, T. F., Sun Prairie, Wis.
Quigley, R. M., Tyrone, Pa.
Robinson, Major S., Victoria, B. C.
Shepard, E. H., Cleveland, Ohio.
Simonsen, W. E., Quimby, Iowa.
Sylvester, J. F., Langdon, N. Dak.
Vans Agnew, Colonel Robert, Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.
Voetberg, D. N., Traer, Iowa.
Washburn, Henry J., Washington, D. C.
Wilson, Frank C., Leesburg, Fla.

The Executive Board recommends that the resignations of the members whose names have just been read be accepted. I move that the recommendation of the Executive Board be approved.

DR. N. S. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved and seconded that the recommendation, as read by the Secretary, be approved. Are you ready for the question?

. . . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I might add just one short word of explanation at this time, for what might appear to be an unusually long list of resignations. With the exception of about three cases, we have the reasons for the tendering of these resignations, and in pretty nearly all cases they are prompted by ill health, old age, retirement, or going into some other line of business.

The Executive Board had a very long session yesterday and transacted a great deal of business but those two items are the only ones which need come before the Association at this time. There will be other reports from the Board at subsequent sessions.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Secretary-Editor.

. . . Secretary-Editor Hoskins presented his prepared report. . . .

Report of Secretary-Editor

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

It is extremely gratifying to be able to give you the information embraced in this report. We have had an eventful year in more respects than one. Our activities are on the increase, membership strength is definitely on the

upgrade, and there is apparent a very evident appreciation, upon the part of veterinarians generally, of the efforts put forth in behalf of the profession by the officers and committees of the A. V. M. A. With this brief preface, I will proceed immediately to cover a few of the important events of the year.

MEMBERSHIP CAMPAIGN

We have just brought to a close what is perhaps the most comprehensive and best organized membership campaign in the history of the Association. A very large share of the credit for not only conceiving but carrying on the campaign should be given to President Munce. However, the wonderful results obtained would not have been possible without the splendid cooperation given by our various resident secretaries and other members who were in positions to lend assistance. We have in mind such men as Dr. F. A. Imler, president of the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians, and Major R. A. Kelser, of the Veterinary Corps, U. S. Army. Both of these men rendered yeomen service in their respective organizations. In addition to our own A. V. M. A. resident secretaries, Dr. Imler appointed state secretaries from his organization to cooperate with ours. It has been extremely encouraging to see the wonderful spirit of cooperation shown by veterinarians in different branches of the profession, during our membership campaign. We have seen local practitioners signing up Bureau veterinarians and we have seen Bureau veterinarians securing the applications of practicing veterinarians. College, state, municipal and commercial veterinarians also have entered into the spirit of the campaign.

Special mention should be made of the results obtained by Dr. W. A. Sullivan, in Idaho, who reports B. A. I. veterinarians in that state 100 per cent A. V. M. A. members. (Dr. John T. Dallas, of Cheyenne, Wyoming, under date of August 10, 1929, reports the Wyoming B. A. I. force 100 per cent A. V. M. A.) Dr. Edward Records, our resident secretary for Nevada, reports a practically 100 per cent A. V. M. A. membership in his state, and available information would indicate the same healthy status for Delaware. It is equally a pleasure to refer to the work done by Dr. Hartwell Robbins, in Mississippi. Of the eleven applications received from that state, all bear his signature as one of the vouchers. Dr. N. F. Williams, of Texas, has taken the Lone Star State out of the red and, by the time that all applications now on file have been completed, Texas will show a slight increase in membership over the 1923 figures, which have been used in all our computations, reported in the JOURNAL recently.

As examples of what can be done in states where properly organized campaigns are conducted, we have no better illustration than what was accomplished in two of our states during the past year, namely, California and Pennsylvania. At the time that this report is being prepared, California is credited with 126 applications filed since the meeting in Minneapolis one year ago. Pennsylvania has 103 to her credit. It is a matter of record that in both of these states very little was done in the way of letter-writing. Committees were organized, lists of non-members prepared, and members assigned to interview personally, whenever possible, veterinarians who were not members of the A. V. M. A.

It is a rare occasion nowadays to encounter a veterinarian who has a valid reason for not joining his national organization. Nine times out of ten, when a non-member is approached on the subject, he confesses that he has been going to join for some time but has "just kept putting it off." In recent issues of the JOURNAL, we have published the results of statistical studies of A. V. M. A. membership in the various states and Canada. In these studies we have compared the 1929 membership figures with those for the year 1923. This was done because the year 1923 was the earliest for which we had accurate figures. Chart A has been prepared to show the gains and losses in the various states.* When the states are arranged in alphabetical order, as in the chart,

*This chart is not being reproduced here. Since it was prepared, several hundred additional applications for membership have been received and the completion of these will materially change the status of a number of the states. Most of these applications will be completed by November 1 and we propose to prepare a new chart showing the membership status of the various states as of November 1.

this has a very irregular appearance, but an entirely different story is told when this same information is incorporated in a map. It shows that there are three areas in which the A. V. M. A. has increased its membership during this six-year period, namely, the northern section of the country, including some of the New England states, as far west as the Dakotas; the Pacific Coast; and Florida.

It is significant that, among the 667 applications received during the past year, 105 were those of former members. These men had been out of the Association for variable periods of time, in some cases ten years and even longer. The distribution of the 667 applications is shown in table I.

TABLE I—Distribution of applications

STATE	No.	STATE	No.
California.....	134	Minnesota.....	5
Pennsylvania.....	105	Montana.....	4
Michigan.....	48	Washington.....	4
Texas.....	47	West Virginia.....	4
Iowa.....	42	Alabama.....	3
Illinois.....	37	Arkansas.....	3
New York.....	22	Florida.....	3
Ohio.....	20	New Mexico.....	3
Kansas.....	16	North Dakota.....	3
Indiana.....	14	South Carolina.....	3
Maryland.....	11	Arizona.....	2
Mississippi.....	11	Delaware.....	2
Oklahoma.....	10	Kentucky.....	2
Virginia.....	10	New Hampshire.....	2
Wisconsin.....	10	Oregon.....	2
Canada.....	9	Rhode Island.....	2
South Dakota.....	9	Wyoming.....	2
Connecticut.....	8	Argentina.....	1
Idaho.....	6	Georgia.....	1
Massachusetts.....	6	Louisiana.....	1
Missouri.....	6	Maine.....	1
Nebraska.....	6	New Zealand.....	1
Nevada.....	6	North Carolina.....	1
New Jersey.....	6	Philippine Islands.....	1
Colorado.....	5	Tennessee.....	1
Dist. of Columbia.....	5	Utah.....	1
		Total.....	667

Chart 1 shows how the past year compares with previous years, in the matter of additions to our membership. The number of applications received (667) has been exceeded in only two other years, 1918 and 1919, when 1,028 and 772 new members, respectively, were admitted.

Chart 2 shows the fluctuations in our membership during the past twenty years. It will be seen that our largest previous membership was attained in 1920, when we had 4,349 members, according to the report of the Secretary for that year. This peak in our membership curve was the direct result of the heavy influx of new members during the years 1918 and 1919, as shown in chart 1. From 1920 until 1926 there was a gradual shrinkage in our numerical strength. In 1927 and 1928, we were able to show modest gains. This year the gain is more pronounced. The bar for 1929 gives effect to the applications which will be completed September 1. We have sufficient applications on file, scheduled to be completed October 1 and November 1, to shoot the 1929 bar well above the 4,500 mark. This means that the close of the present calendar year will see the A. V. M. A. with the largest membership in its history.

NEW MEMBERS

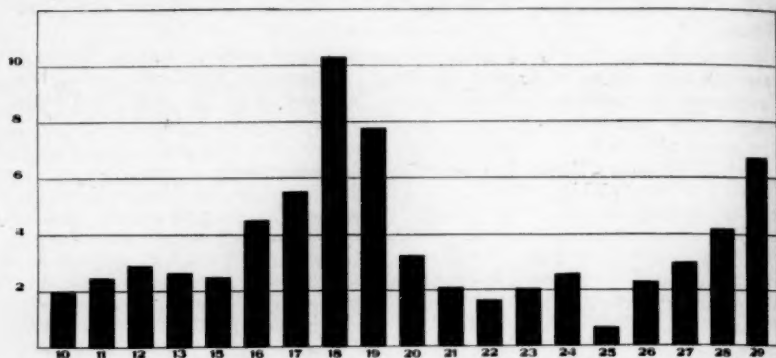


CHART 1. New members of the A. V. M. A., by years, from 1910 to 1929. (Hundreds omitted in figures at left. There was no meeting in 1914.) 1925 was only a fractional part of a year, due to change in Constitution and By-laws.

Just a word of explanation, at this time, as to what we mean by membership figures. When we report a certain number of members, that figure does not include any dead wood. Except in a small number of cases, not to exceed ten, where we know of extenuating circumstances to justify our action, we are not carrying any delinquent members longer than the statutory period of two years. In other words, now that a man who has been dropped can get back into the Association fairly easily, we see no reason for carrying him longer than the time specified by the By-laws.

LOSSES BY DEATH

As we no longer have a Committee on Necrology, it becomes a function of the Secretary to report annually upon deaths among the membership of the

YEARLY MEMBERSHIP

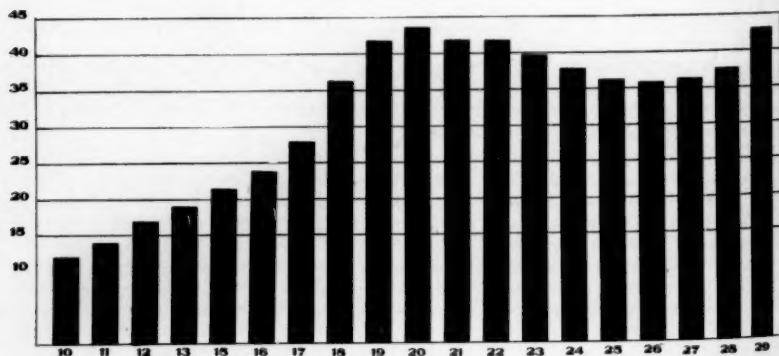


CHART 2. Membership figures for A. V. M. A., by years, from 1910 to 1929. (Hundreds omitted in figures at left. There was no meeting in 1914.) Figure for 1929 is as of September 1. Applications pending, when completed, will increase figure to over 4500.

Association. Fifty members have been lost through death the past year. In practically all cases obituaries have been published in the JOURNAL, shortly after these deaths were reported. For that reason we are listing only the names and addresses of these deceased members, in this report.

Honorary Member

Smith, Maj. Gen. Sir Frederick, London, England.

Active Members

Adams, Franklin, Fresno, Calif.
 Anderson, J. P., Rochester, Minn.
 Babbitt, Frank J., East Lynn, Mass.
 Becker, Ray, Le Roy, Minn.
 Becker, Charles J., Baton Rouge, La.
 Bishop, H. H., Charlottetown, P. E. I.
 Clark, George William, Sunnyside, Wash.
 Corey, W. H., Newport, Me.
 Devereaux, John L., Waterbury, Conn.
 Drury, James, Ypsilanti, Mich.
 Eagle, John G., Kansas City, Mo.
 Elliott, C. M., Goehmer, Nebr.
 French, A. H., Birmingham, Ala.
 Frost, Roy C., Baltimore, Md.
 George, Harrison H., Cleveland, Ohio.
 Gibson, G. D., Adrian, Mich.
 Gilliland, S. H., Marietta, Pa.
 Greening, W. L., Long Beach, Calif.
 Grigsby, Link, Walkerton, Ind.
 Hamilton, Herbert B., New Bedford, Mass.
 Hill, Robert C., West Alexandria, Ohio.
 Inglis, George R., Auburn, Me.
 Jewell, Chas. H., Junction City, Kans.
 Kirkwood, Glenn B., Long Island City, N. Y.
 LeClaire, Thomas E., Calgary, Alta.
 McIntire, H. A., Maquoketa, Iowa.
 Mattson, W. H., Chester Heights, Pa.
 Moles, Irving, Central City, Iowa
 Paxton, Irving B., Sioux City, Iowa
 Phyfe, Walter H., Paterson, N. J.
 Ragland, Marcus J., Salisbury, N. C.
 Ratigan, William J., New Orleans, La.
 Reynolds, M. H., St. Paul, Minn.
 Rishel, A. E., Athenia, N. J.
 Roberts, Geo. H., Lafayette, Ind.
 Sanders, Phillip, Brown Valley, Minn.
 Scheibler, Sr., J. W., Memphis, Tenn.
 Sheppard, William, Orlando, Fla.
 Shevalier, Eugene D., Escanaba, Mich.
 Simpson, C. R., Hollywood, Calif.
 Stevens, Frederick L., Portland, Me.
 Thomas, William H., St. Joseph, Mo.
 Walker, R. G., Chicago, Ill.
 Weir, Robert, Rutland, Vt.
 Wilmot, Charles H., Chickasha, Okla.
 Willis, H. S., Gordonsville, Va.
 Wimsett, O. R., Shelton, Nebr.
 Witte, Charles R., New Britain, Conn.

PAYMENT OF DUES

Improvement in the payment of dues is being shown right along. It was necessary to drop only 74 members for the non-payment of dues the past year, a smaller number than for any year during the previous five. Table II shows

the number of members, with all dues paid, to be 3,941, as against 334 who are in arrears. Corresponding figures for one year ago were:

Paid.....	3,447
In arrears.....	335

Whereas, the number of members in arrears is about the same as one year ago, we have almost 500 more members with their dues all paid. We probably should not expect to reduce the number of members in arrears, at the time of the annual meeting, beyond a certain point, and we appear to have about reached that point—the irreducible minimum—the past two years.

Table II also shows five states, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Mexico with all members fully paid (indicated by a star).

The situation in connection with the payment of dues is shown graphically in chart 3. It will be seen that the number of members with dues paid at the time of the annual meeting each year has been steadily on the increase. The chart also shows the other side of the story—the unpaid dues—and the so-called irreducible minimum referred to in the preceding paragraph.

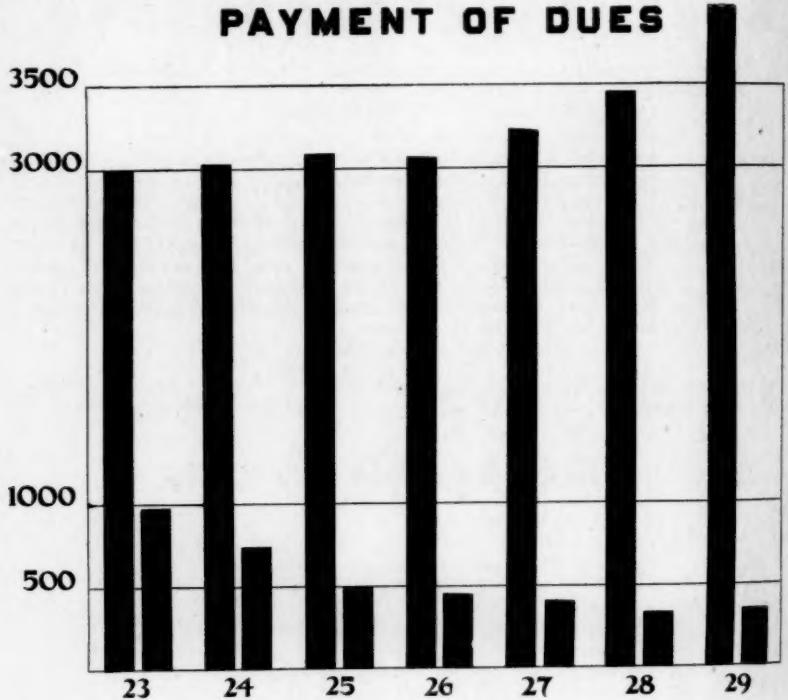


CHART 3. Payment of dues by A. V. M. A. members. Two bars for each year from 1923 to 1929. Long bar shows members with dues paid (at time of annual meeting each year). Short bar shows the delinquent members.

STUDENT CHAPTERS

We have added two more student chapters to the roll during the year. These have been organized at the Georgia State College of Agriculture, Division of Veterinary Medicine, and the Texas A. & M. College, School of Veterinary Medicine. The roll now contains the names of nine student chapters. Thus far chapters have not been organized at the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, the Colorado Agricultural College and Cornell University.

TABLE II—*Payment of dues and distribution of membership*

STATE, ETC.	PAID*	D-1†	D-2‡	D-3§	TOTAL
Alabama.....	32	2	3	0	37
Arizona.....	6	2	0	0	8
*Arkansas.....	16	0	0	0	16
California.....	297	9	0	0	306
Colorado.....	41	1	3	0	45
Connecticut.....	42	2	2	0	46
Delaware.....	11	1	0	0	12
*Dist. of Columbia.....	48	0	0	0	48
Florida.....	34	2	2	0	38
Georgia.....	23	1	2	0	26
Idaho.....	26	1	2	0	29
Illinois.....	247	12	10	0	269
Indiana.....	154	8	7	1	170
Iowa.....	249	22	9	0	280
Kansas.....	118	8	0	0	126
Kentucky.....	43	4	2	0	49
Louisiana.....	24	4	0	0	28
*Maine.....	14	0	0	0	14
Maryland.....	51	2	0	1	54
Massachusetts.....	83	2	0	0	85
Michigan.....	181	4	4	0	189
Minnesota.....	179	16	3	0	198
Mississippi.....	31	1	1	0	33
Missouri.....	110	8	3	1	122
Montana.....	21	0	0	1	22
Nebraska.....	81	6	2	0	89
Nevada.....	12	1	0	0	13
New Hampshire.....	9	0	1	0	10
New Jersey.....	79	7	4	0	90
New Mexico.....	10	0	1	0	11
New York.....	245	10	6	2	263
North Carolina.....	35	3	1	3	42
North Dakota.....	47	3	0	0	50
Ohio.....	236	13	7	0	256
Oklahoma.....	35	2	2	0	39
Oregon.....	35	6	1	0	42
Pennsylvania.....	311	11	5	0	327
Rhode Island.....	8	1	0	0	9
South Carolina.....	23	1	0	0	24
South Dakota.....	59	7	3	0	69
Tennessee.....	24	2	2	0	28
Texas.....	124	3	1	0	128
*Utah.....	15	0	0	0	15
Vermont.....	21	3	1	0	25
Virginia.....	47	3	1	0	51
Washington.....	46	1	1	0	48
*West Virginia.....	22	0	0	0	22
Wisconsin.....	114	7	1	0	122
*Wyoming.....	5	0	0	0	5
*Alaska.....	2	0	0	0	2
*Canal Zone.....	6	0	0	0	6
Hawaii.....	15	0	2	0	17
*Porto Rico.....	3	0	0	0	3
*Philippines.....	21	0	0	0	21
Canada.....	138	15	9	0	162
Cuba.....	7	1	0	0	8
*Mexico.....	4	0	0	0	4
Foreign.....	21	3	0	0	24
Honorary.....					47
	3,941	221	104	9	4,322

*Indicates dues for 1929 are paid.

†Indicates dues for 1929 are unpaid.

‡Indicates dues for 1928 and 1929 are unpaid.

§Indicates dues for 1927, 1928 and 1929 are unpaid.

RECAPITULATION

	Pd.	D-1	D-2	D-3	Total
District No. 1.....	138	15	9	0	162
District No. 2.....	823	37	19	2	881
District No. 3.....	932	44	29	1	1,006
District No. 4.....	433	23	14	4	474
District No. 5.....	786	62	23	1	872
District No. 6.....	812	38	10	1	861
Foreign.....	17	2	0	0	19
Honorary.....	0	0	0	0	47
Totals.....	3,941	221	104	9	4,322

MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY

Another edition of the A. V. M. A. Membership Directory was published during the year. An interval of about eighteen months intervened since the publication of the previous edition. The increase in the number of members since the previous edition necessitated the addition of eight pages over the previous edition, or 72 pages in all. This, of course, added somewhat to the expense, but the number of copies printed was materially increased and our accounts show that the Directory was published and supplied to our members at approximately 10 cents per copy. The net cost of 4,650 copies, after deducting receipts for copies sold, was \$459.78.

The form of this edition of the Directory departed from that of previous editions in that the members were grouped geographically rather than alphabetically as heretofore. This arrangement has a number of advantages, but at the same time has one disadvantage which is readily apparent. If you want to locate a member whose address you do not know, or if you want to see whether a certain veterinarian is a member and do not know just where he is located, it requires considerable time to look through the Directory for the purpose of finding the name you want. On the other hand, the arrangement by states, provinces, etc., is of material advantage to our resident secretaries and commercial concerns, particularly the railroads, who want lists of veterinarians located in certain states or sections of the country.

The large increase in our membership this year makes it practically mandatory that we get out another edition of the Directory during the coming year. It would be our idea to publish the new edition around the first of the year. By that time all committee appointments will have been made, and December 31 marks the time for dropping from the roll all delinquent members who may be two years in arrears with their dues. Furthermore, records of the past five years show that the months of December and January are the months in which the fewest applications for membership are received.

MEETINGS ATTENDED

During the past year President Munce has attended meetings of state associations in the following states: Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, New Jersey, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia and Wisconsin. In addition to these thirteen state association meetings, he has attended two sectional meetings, namely, the meeting of the Southeastern States Veterinary Medical Association, in Chattanooga, Tenn., in February, and the meeting of the Missouri Valley Veterinary Association, in Omaha, in July. As the number of meetings attended by the President has increased, the number attended by the Secretary has decreased. The increasing demands and responsibilities of the office have made it necessary for the Secretary to decline the majority of the invitations received for him to attend meetings at any distance from Detroit during the past year.

Meetings attended by the Secretary, during the year, are as follows:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1928		
Aug. 6-10	Minneapolis, Minn.	Amer. Vet. Med. Asso.
Dec. 4-8	Chicago, Ill.	U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso. Executive Board A. V. M. A. Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso.
1929		
Jan. 31	Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Vet. Med. Asso.
Feb. 21	Toledo, Ohio	Northwestern Ohio Vet. Med. Asso.
June 25	East Lansing, Mich.	Michigan State Vet. Med. Asso.

Meetings attended by the President, Dr. T. E. Munce, are as follows:

<i>Date</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1928		
Nov. 13-15	Boston, Mass.	Massachusetts Vet. Asso.
Dec. 4-8	Chicago, Ill.	U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Asso. Executive Board A. V. M. A. Illinois State Vet. Med. Asso.
1929		
Jan. 8-9	Columbus, Ohio	Ohio State Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 10-12	Richmond, Va.	Virginia State Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 15-17	Columbia, Mo.	Missouri Spec. Short Course for Veterinarians.
Jan. 22-25	Des Moines, Iowa	Iowa Vet. Med. Asso.
Jan. 31	Jersey City, N. J.	Veterinary Med. Asso. of New Jersey
Feb. 13-17	Chattanooga, Tenn.	Southeastern States Vet. Med. Asso.
Feb. 28	Wilmington, Del.	Delaware Vet. Med. Asso.
July 9	Omaha, Nebr.	Missouri Valley Vet. Asso.
July 10	St. Paul, Minn.	Minnesota State Vet. Med. Society
July 11	Fargo, N. Dak.	North Dakota Vet. Med. Asso.
July 15	Wisconsin Rapids, Wis.	Wisconsin Vet. Med. Asso.
July 19	College Park, Md.	Maryland State Vet. Med. Asso.

FINANCES

During the past year we have made a rather exhaustive study of our finances with reference to the relation of our income to our expenses. Some of our findings are presented in the form of graphic charts, with the thought that the exact situation may be more clearly presented in that way.

It has been apparent for some time that, if the Association is going to continue enlarging and expanding its activities, we must find some other source of income or take the necessary steps to increase our present income derived through dues. The financial reports which have been made by our Treasurer during recent years show that it has been possible for us to maintain a fairly close balance between our income and expenses. It should be kept in mind that, when a member pays his annual dues of \$5, of this amount \$3 is set aside to cover that member's subscription to the JOURNAL, leaving only \$2 to go into the general fund for carrying on the activities of the Association. With 4500 members on the roll, it will be seen that our approximate net annual income from dues is \$9,000. To this should be added interest on A. V. M. A. funds that are invested and the application fees of new members. We have practically no other source of income.

Our older members will recall that, before the Association had its official organ in the form of the JOURNAL, the annual dues were \$3 per year. The present subscription price of the JOURNAL to non-members is \$4 per year. Figuring on this basis, a member now pays only \$5 per year and theoretically receives the equivalent of \$7 per year. In discussing this problem with one of our members during the past year, the following very pointed remark was made by him: "I belong to quite a number of scientific organizations of one kind or another, but the A. V. M. A. is the cheapest of them all."

When we inquired of this member just what he meant by "cheapest," he said that he figured that he received more for the \$5 which he paid to the

A. V. M. A. each year than he did for the same amount or more paid to other organizations to which he belongs.

It is of rather frequent occurrence to have members write in and suggest things for the A. V. M. A. to do. Of course, some of these are not feasible, but, on the other hand, during the course of a year some very good and sensible suggestions are made. Invariably, however, the carrying out of these ideas would involve the expenditure of considerable money. It should be kept in mind that anything we do must be done on a national rather than a local scale. It would not be right for the A. V. M. A. to carry on a certain activity that would benefit one particular group, or the veterinarians in some one particular locality and not do the same or the equivalent for other groups or veterinarians located in some other part of the country. Therefore, any new project that is suggested must be viewed in a broad way and any activity that is conducted on a national scale means considerable expense.

It is not particularly pleasant to contemplate raising our annual dues. However, it appears to be the only way that is open for us, if it is desired to enlarge or expand the activities of our national organization.

► An analysis of Treasurer Jacob's report for the year 1928 shows that the cost per member of conducting the Association activities for the year was \$2.86. For the year 1927, the cost per member was \$2.90. For the purpose of giving you some idea of the comparative cost of running the Association, both before and after the establishment of headquarters, the following figures are presented: For the nine years ended with 1922, the average cost per member, per year, was \$2.01. During the six years that the Association has maintained its own offices, the average cost per member, per year, has been \$2.47, an increase of 46 cents per member, per year. (See chart 4).

ANNUAL EXPENSE PER MEMBER

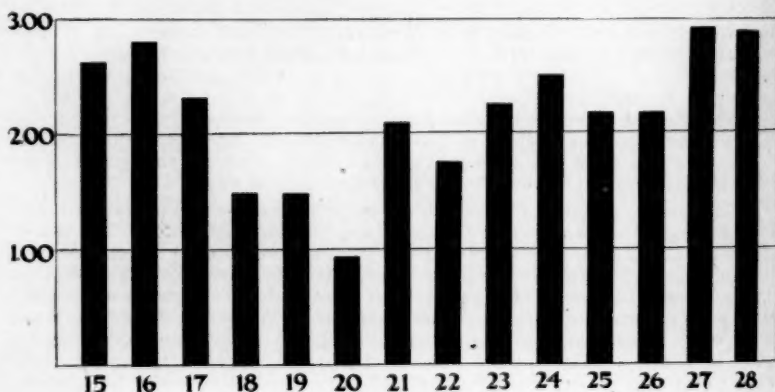


CHART 4. Annual cost of conducting A. V. M. A. activities from 1915 to 1928. Years 1915 to 1922 were before the establishment of official headquarters for the Association. Years 1923 to 1928—after headquarters were established.

In any consideration of our finances, it should be kept clearly in mind that we try to be as careful as possible in dividing both our income as well as our expenses between the Association activities proper and the running of the JOURNAL. In other words, two fairly well separated sets of accounts are kept all the time. Such items as rent and salaries are prorated between the two accounts, just as fairly as it is possible to do with two intimately associated activities.

The JOURNAL is making us a little money right along and this profit is increasing. Last year we increased our advertising rate 25 per cent and this is reflected in our balance this year. Our circulation has been increasing right

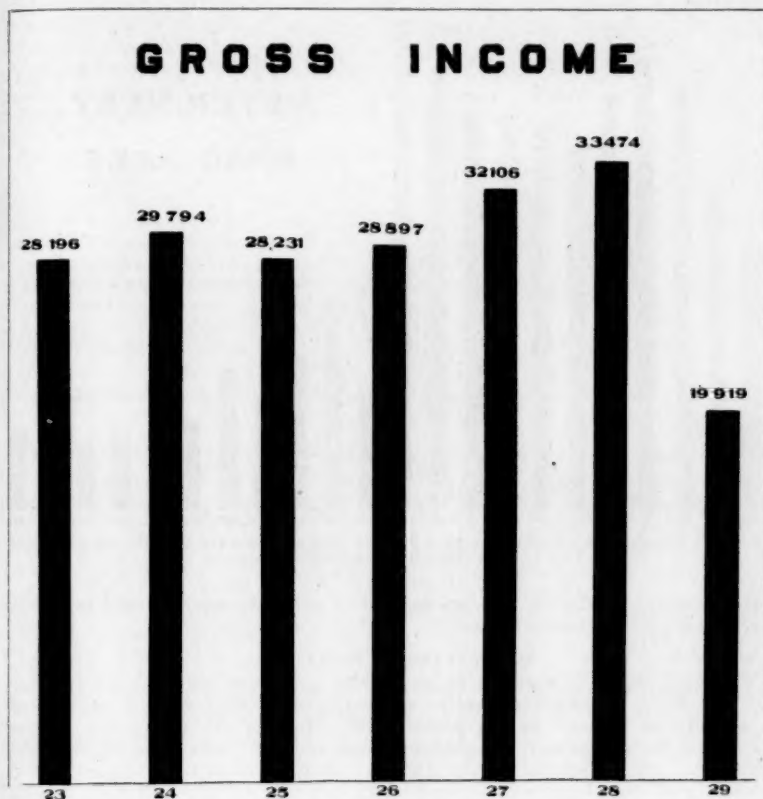


CHART 5. Gross income of A. V. M. A. from all sources, expressed in dollars. The bar for 1929 is for the first six months only. Estimated receipts for 1929—\$40,000.

along and every new member and every additional subscriber materially adds to the net income of the JOURNAL.

Chart 5 shows our gross income from all sources for the years 1923 to 1928, inclusive, and for the first six months of 1929. It should be remembered that the size of the average financial transaction in our office is probably not much over six dollars. It may be 40 cents for a copy of the JOURNAL, 50 cents for an emblem, \$2.00 for an advertisement in the JOURNAL, \$4.00 for a subscription, \$5.00 for dues, \$10.00 as an application fee, and so forth. Ours is strictly a retail business. We have very few financial transactions of any great size. However, there is just as much bookkeeping with a \$4.00 transaction as there would be with one involving \$400.00.

Chart 6 shows the yearly output of veterinarians graduated from our several colleges during the past twenty-two-year period. This particular chart probably would be more appropriate for presentation in connection with the report of the Committee on Education, but it does have a bearing on the subject of A. V. M. A. income, for the reason that it is from the graduates of the next few years that we must expect a large part of our growth in membership.

Chart 7 gives some idea of the volume of our correspondence for the years 1923 to 1928 and for 1929 to date. During 1923, in order to carry on the correspondence in connection with the office, 3,300 individually dictated letters were written. In 1924, there were 4,000. No circular letters are included in



CHART 6. Veterinary graduates from all colleges in United States and Canada, during period from 1908 to 1929. (Hundreds omitted in figures at left.)

these figures. At the rate we are going this year, the number will probably reach very close to the 5,000 mark.

MISCELLANEOUS ACTIVITIES

The A. V. M. A. library has shown a substantial growth since our meeting one year ago. It should be kept in mind that the library is being built up at practically no expense to the Association. Most of the books now in the library have been donated by members or members of the families of deceased members. All books sent to the JOURNAL to be reviewed are placed in the library. All files of periodicals received in exchange for the JOURNAL, as well

CORRESPONDENCE

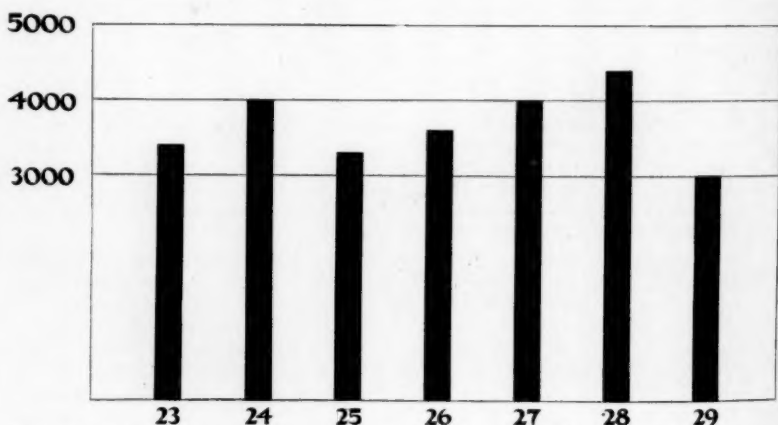


CHART 7. Volume of correspondence in connection with office of Secretary-Editor. Bar for 1929 is for period from January 1 to August 11 only.

as reports, bulletins, pamphlets, reprints, separates and other miscellaneous publications are being carefully preserved with an eye to the future.

Our members continue to avail themselves of the protection afforded through liability insurance. Our records show that 161 veterinarians have been covered by policies obtained through applications, all of which go through our office.

Substantial progress has been made in the compilation of a cumulative index of the JOURNAL, something which has been badly needed for some time. When this index is completed it will embrace not only papers that have been published in the JOURNAL, but everything else as well. It is not at all unusual to receive a request for information which makes necessary an examination of all annual reports submitted by some one committee. It is a time-consuming task to go through back numbers of the JOURNAL for the purpose of locating the reports needed. As soon as our index is completed, it will be possible for us to save considerable time in work of this kind.

Our card-index of veterinarians graduated from American veterinary colleges is gradually nearing completion. As has been said on previous occasions, this index is practically an indispensable adjunct of our office.

Journal

The JOURNAL has shared the general prosperity of the Association during the past year as will be seen from a glance at the accompanying financial statement for the year July 1, 1928, to June 30, 1929. This statement shows a net profit of approximately \$5,000 for the year.

Journal Finances

July 1, 1928—June 30, 1929

Income

Advertising, subscriptions, reprints*	\$13,252.39
Association dues	14,443.50
	<hr/> \$27,695.89

Expenses

Rent	\$ 1,338.00
Salaries	4,560.00
Printing JOURNAL (twelve issues)	13,368.30
Envelopes	153.40
Postage	683.79
Half-tones, etchings, etc.	595.70
*Reprints	1,222.47
Office equipment	61.80
Sundry expenses†	431.60
Binders	301.55
	<hr/> \$22,716.61

Table III contains a summary of JOURNAL finances for the past six years. It will be seen that we have been running ahead approximately three thousand dollars per year on the JOURNAL.

Chart 8 which accompanies this report, shows graphically how the circulation of the JOURNAL has been steadily increasing during the past several years. To a considerable extent this increase in circulation is a result of our growth in membership, although our non-member subscriptions have been increasing right along, particularly those received from foreign countries. Each bar is for a six-months period. The first six months and the last six months for each year are shown. The circulation for the last six months of 1929 is estimated at 5000 copies per month. As a matter of fact, we have already mailed considerably over 5000 copies of both the July and August issues.

During the past year, a special effort has been put forth to induce non-members who were subscribers to the JOURNAL to become members. These veterinarians were paying \$4.00 per year as a subscription to the JOURNAL.

*Amounts offset each other, as reprints are supplied at actual cost.

†Includes \$159.40 for old journals.

TABLE III—*Journal finances, six-year period—1923-1929*

YEAR	INCOME	EXPENSES
1923-1924	\$21,500.00	\$18,283.08
1924-1925	21,751.83	19,338.89
1925-1926	23,998.51	19,002.14
1926-1927	21,791.10	21,053.95
1927-1928	24,096.88	22,691.36
1928-1929	27,695.89	22,716.61
Totals	\$140,834.21	\$123,086.03
Average	\$ 23,472.37	\$ 20,514.34

It was pointed out that after the first year these men could be members of the Association and incidentally receive the JOURNAL at a cost of \$5.00 per year. We have encountered cases of veterinarians who were subscribing to the JOURNAL regularly, believing that by so doing they were members of the Association. The number of subscriptions received from veterinary students during the past year has been very encouraging and has no doubt been helped through our student chapters.

As was done in the two previous years, we cooperated with the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association again this year to the extent of publishing the proceedings of the 1928 meeting in the March, 1929, issue of the JOURNAL. Although the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association bears a proportionate part of the expense of this special number, there is some extra expense involved as far as the A. V. M. A. is concerned. The opinions which have been expressed, however, would indicate that this extra expense is justified and well worth while.

The change-over in our volumes has been completed and we are now on the basis of two volumes per year, each of six numbers, and these volumes beginning with the issues of January and July. It will be seen that this arrangement does away with the previous overlapping of calendar years in every other volume.

CIRCULATION OF JOURNAL

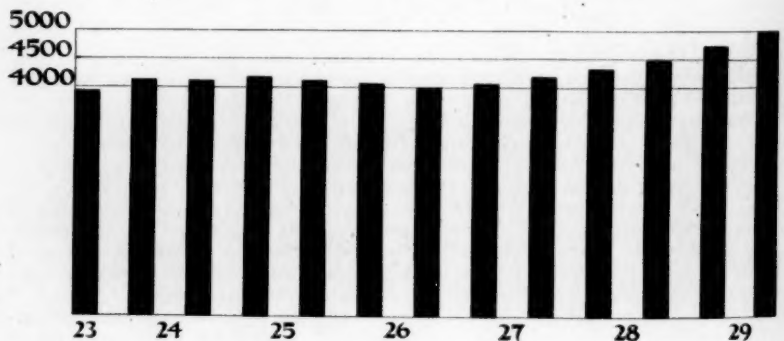


CHART 8. Circulation figures of JOURNAL for years 1923 (last six months) to 1929. The figures are compiled every six months. The bar for the last six months of 1929 is estimated conservatively. Actual average monthly circulation will exceed 5,000.

This has always been confusing to some subscribers, as well as in references to articles published in the JOURNAL. From now on, the index numbers of the JOURNAL will be published in June and December.

Arrangements have been made to supply binders for the JOURNAL in answer to a demand which has existed for quite some time. In order to take advantage of a very attractive price, we contracted for 1000 of these binders. As a result we are able to place them in the hands of our members at an average retail price of \$1.20 per binder. Considering that it costs from \$3.00 to \$4.00 per volume to have the JOURNAL bound, it is believed that these binders will prove to be more popular as time goes on. Single copies of the JOURNAL can be inserted in the binder and taken out without mutilation in any way.

During the past year, it has been necessary for us to decline a great deal of valuable material submitted to us for publication because we were unable to accommodate the authors with the necessary amount of space. The papers presented at our annual meetings have been increasing in number, as well as length, and it has become an increasingly difficult problem to publish all of this material with any degree of promptness.

It required 160 pages to accommodate the proceedings of the Minneapolis meeting, one year ago, as against 140 pages for the Philadelphia meeting, two years ago. It is highly desirable to publish the entire proceedings in one issue, but it will be seen from these figures that it is possible to do so only by enlarging the present standard size of each issue, namely, 160 pages and cover, including advertising.

A table (IV) accompanies this report, showing the amount of space devoted to each section of the JOURNAL during the past five years.

TABLE IV—*Journal contents*

	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928
Editorials.....	72	52	35	46	33
Papers.....	121	131	116	93	89
Case reports.....	24	21	26	33	35
State board examinations announced.....	32	4	8	5	7
Meeting dates announced.....	134	174	199	188	200
Meetings reported.....	113	123	87	94	96
Book reviews.....	13	15	15	20	6
Abstracts.....	29	36	29	20	6
Commencements reported.....	15	12	13	14	13
Obituary notices.....	93	101	90	89	99
Personal items.....	731	550	536	562	523
Miscellaneous items.....	153	132	176	317	90
Communications.....	14	12	25	12	16
Publications received.....	..	..	87	117	96
Army veterinary service announcements.....	21	17	24	12	19
A. V. M. A. proceedings (pages).....	111	104	128	140	160
U. S. L. S. S. A. proceedings (pages).....	..	..	..	264	284
Illustrations.....	229	184	147	237	218

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

In closing this report, I want to take the opportunity to thank President Munce, Treasurer Jacob, the members of the Executive Board, the section officers, the members of our various committees and the resident secretaries, for the loyal support and hearty cooperation extended to me on all occasions during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS,

Secretary-Editor.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You now have before you the complete report of the Secretary-Editor. What is your desire?

DR. A. T. KINSLEY: I move that it be received and go through the regular channels.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved and seconded that the report be received to go through the regular channels.

DR. N. S. MAYO: To me one of the very interesting parts of this report is that part referring to the financial status of the Association. A great deal of detailed work has been done by the Secretary on this. I would ask if a committee of the Executive Board has gone over this matter also.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Practically everything in this report, Dr. Mayo, with the charts, has been brought to the attention of the Executive Board.

DR. MAYO: Yes, but that really doesn't cover the point. What I have in mind is that I think this whole problem of the income and expenditures, the actual business transactions of the Association, should be very carefully gone over by a committee of the Executive Board, with the Secretary. It involves several very important factors dealing with the Association at present and its future, particularly the raising of the annual dues.

There are several points that are not clear in my mind. In the first place, can the income of the Association be increased from its present investments? Again, in the actual business transactions of the Secretary's office, and I wish it distinctly understood that I am not reflecting in any way upon the Secretary's ability or the way in which the office has been conducted, but sometimes one from the outside can suggest some very practical and helpful means by which the work can be facilitated and possibly made more efficient.

The greatest problem of all, however, to my mind, is the securing of the necessary funds to properly develop the Association, and that, I believe, should be thoroughly worked out by a committee of the Executive Board in connection with the Secretary, and then the plans for the future should be laid on the basis of their findings.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The question is on the adoption of Dr. Kinsley's motion, seconded by Dr. Williams. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, I would like to have just about three minutes more. I have a few prizes that I want to give out. I have a prize here for the resident secretary who turned in the largest number of applications, Dr. W. L. Curtis, of Los Angeles. (Applause)

Dr. Curtis, it gives me a great deal of pleasure to give you this first prize.

DR. W. L. CURTIS: Much obliged, Dr. Hoskins. (Applause)

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The second prize goes to Dr. G. A. Dick, of Pennsylvania. I do not believe that Dr. Dick is here, so I am going to give the prize to Dr. Munce and ask him to give it to Dr. Dick. (Applause)

I might say that both Dr. Curtis, of California, and Dr. Dick, of Pennsylvania, broke the record that was held for quite a number of years by Dr. Guard, of Iowa, who turned in 94 applications about five years ago.

Is Dr. Bux here? There is more than one way in which our resident secretaries can officiate, and the prize that I have here for Dr. Bux hasn't anything at all to do with new members, but it goes to Dr. Bux as the resident secretary who sent in, during the past year, the largest number of personals, news items and case reports, many of which he secured from practitioners in his state, to be published in the JOURNAL. I am very glad to present this special prize to Dr. Joe H. Bux, of Little Rock, Ark.

. . . Secretary Hoskins presented the prize to Dr. Bux.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Is Major Kelser here? This prize goes to Major Kelser as a special prize for the splendid work which he did among his associates in the Army Veterinary Corps. (Applause)

. . . Secretary Hoskins presented the prize to Major Kelser.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Is Dr. Imler here? I have a special prize here for Dr. Imler. Just a little token of appreciation for the wonderful work which he did among his associates in the B. A. I. service.

. . . Secretary Hoskins presented the prize to Dr. F. A. Imler. (Applause)

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Is Dr. Sullivan, of Idaho, here? I also have a special prize for Dr. Sullivan for his work in Idaho. He placed Idaho on the map by being the first state to report a

100 per cent membership among the B. A. I. men in that state. Dr. W. A. Sullivan, of Boise!

Is Dr. Hartwell Robbins here? I have a special prize for Dr. Hartwell Robbins for turning in the largest number of applications from a small state, and when I say a small state, I mean a state with a comparatively small veterinary population. We would hardly expect Mississippi to turn in 126 applications, but as I said in my report, every one of the eleven applications which came in from the state of Mississippi bore the signature of Dr. Hartwell Robbins as one of the vouchers, and I want to express my appreciation for his work with this little prize. I'll get somebody to take this to Dr. Robbins.

Is Dr. Williams, of Texas, here? (Applause)

This prize goes to you, Dr. Williams, for converting a comparatively large membership loss into a gain in the state of Texas.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: Thank you.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: And the last prize goes to Dr. Edward Records, of Reno, Nevada, for keeping his state 100 per cent A. V. M. A. Is Dr. Records here? I don't think he is, and I am going to ask Dr. Vawter to take this prize back to him. It has been Dr. Records' pride to report Nevada 100 per cent on previous occasions. This year a number of veterinarians went into his state, but he rounded up every one of them and kept Nevada 100 per cent.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We will receive Treasurer Jacob's financial statement at this time.

Treasurer M. Jacob presented his prepared report.

Financial Statement

DECEMBER 31, 1928—JULY 31, 1929

Bank balances, December 31, 1928.....	\$ 6,655.30
Less outstanding checks paid.....	948.44
Actual cash balance, December 31, 1928.....	\$ 5,706.86
Receipts from Secretary, Jan. 1-July 31, 1929.....	\$26,293.97
Interest from all sources, same period.....	1,029.40
	<hr/> 27,323.37
	\$33,030.23
Expenditures, same period.....	20,473.72
	<hr/> \$12,556.51
Balance.....	\$12,556.51
Placed on time deposit—Journal Fund.....	\$ 6,967.40
A. V. M. A. Fund.....	1,116.93
	<hr/> 8,084.33

Amount of cash in checking accounts, July 31, 1929.....	\$ 4,472.18
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	500.00
Amount of cash exclusive of time deposits.....	\$ 4,972.18
Cash on time deposit, December 31, 1928.....	\$20,682.66
Additional during period (Journal and A. V. M. A. Funds).....	8,084.33
Total amount now on time deposit.....	28,766.99
Total cash resources.....	\$33,739.17
Bonds (purchase price).....	15,330.95
Total assets, July 31, 1929.....	\$49,070.12
Total assets, December 31, 1928.....	42,220.47
Increase for period.....	\$6,849.65

DISTRIBUTION OF ASSETS

<i>Fund</i>	<i>Cash</i>	<i>Bonds (Cost)</i>	<i>Time Deposits</i>	<i>Totals</i>
A. V. M. A.....	\$3,191.66	\$ 5,821.94	\$ 4,346.28	\$13,359.88
Journal.....	1,780.52	9,509.01	24,420.71	35,710.24
	\$4,972.18	\$15,330.95	\$28,766.99	\$49,070.12

A. V. M. A. FUND

Bank balance, December 31, 1928.....	\$ 3,030.17
Less outstanding checks paid.....	254.47
Balance.....	\$ 2,775.70
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	500.00
Receipts during period.....	7,518.05
Total.....	\$10,793.75
Expenditures during period.....	6,485.16
Balance.....	\$ 4,308.59
Placed on time deposit.....	1,116.93
Balance.....	\$ 3,191.66
Revolving fund in hands of Dr. Hoskins.....	500.00
Balance, July 31, 1929.....	\$2,691.66
Actual bank balance, July 31, 1929.....	\$ 3,481.16
Less checks not cashed.....	789.50
Balance.....	\$ 2,691.66*

JOURNAL FUND

Bank balance, December 31, 1928.....	\$ 3,625.13
Less outstanding checks paid.....	693.97
Balance.....	\$ 2,931.16
Receipts during period.....	19,805.32
Total.....	\$22,736.48
Expenditures during period.....	13,988.56
Balance.....	\$ 8,747.92
Placed on time deposit.....	6,967.40
Balance.....	\$ 1,780.52

*A. V. M. A. Fund still owes Journal Fund \$2,000.00.

Actual bank balance, July 31, 1929.....	\$ 1,910.52
Less checks not cashed.....	130.00
Balance.....	\$ 1,780.52

SALMON MEMORIAL FUND

Amount of Fund, December 31, 1928.....	\$ 6,163.52
Interest on Fidelity Trust Co. First Mtg. Bonds (5½%).....	302.50
Interest on Liberty Loan Bond	10.62
Interest on certificate of deposit.....	5.79

	\$ 6,482.43
March 1, 1929, check to Erle R. Carter.....	150.00

Amount of Fund, July 31, 1929.....	\$ 6,332.43
Invested as follows:	

Fidelity Trust Co. First Mtg. Bonds (5½%).....	\$ 5,500.00
Liberty Loan Bond.....	500.00
Certificate of deposit.....	332.43

\$ 6,332.43

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have the Treasurer's report before you. What is your desire?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, doesn't this go to the Finance Committee?

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It goes to the Executive Board, there to be audited, under the direction of the Board.

DR. MAYO: I move that it be referred to the Executive Board.

DR. T. A. SIGLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Dr. Mayo moves, seconded by Dr. Sigler, that the financial statement presented by the Treasurer be received and referred to the Executive Board. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

. . . Announcements. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The time has arrived in the program for the nomination of officers. The Secretary will read a portion of the By-laws which pertains to the nomination and the election of officers.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Article 8, Nominations, reads as follows:

Section 1. Nominations for office, except as otherwise provided for, shall be made orally. A nominating speech shall not exceed two minutes and the nominations shall not be closed until every member present has had an opportunity to present his candidate.

Section 2. Nominations for the offices of president, five vice-presidents, treasurer and member-at-large of the Executive Board for the ensuing year shall be made at the afternoon session of the first day of the meeting.

There will be no nominations for member of the Executive Board at this meeting, as those elections are held only every five years and this is not the year.

Article 9, Election of Officers, Section 1, reads as follows:

The polls shall be opened in the Secretary's office at 9:00 a. m., the morning of the second day of the meeting, and each member in good standing and in attendance at the meeting shall cast his ballot, indicating his choice of the nominees for the respective offices. The ballots of each member shall be deposited in a locked and sealed ballot-box, to be opened as hereinafter provided. The hours for voting, as well as rules and regulations governing the polls, and so forth, shall be announced by the Secretary, to conform with the convenience and general operation of his office during the meeting. The polls shall close at 6:00 p. m., the second day of the meeting. The President shall appoint an election committee, who shall count the ballots, in the presence of the members of the Executive Board, and the respective candidates for office, should they desire to be present. The result of the election shall be announced at the next general session of the meeting. A plurality of all votes cast shall be necessary to elect.

Now, this is a new system of holding A. V. M. A. elections. We are going to try it out this year for the first time to see how it works.

The change is that the nominations will be made as heretofore, but there will be no balloting in this room this afternoon. Tomorrow morning the polls will be open at nine o'clock, and each member in good standing will secure his ballot, indicate the choice of his candidates, return and deposit his ballot in the ballot-box, and then the Election Committee, after the close of the polls at six o'clock, will proceed to count the ballots.

President Munce has appointed the following Election Committee:

Dr. Reuben Hilty, Toledo, Ohio, *Chairman*

Dr. A. E. Wight, Washington, D. C.

Dr. H. D. Bergman, Ames, Iowa.

Dr. W. A. Barnette, Greenwood, S. C.

Dr. W. H. Lytle, Salem, Ore.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Nominations for president are now in order.

DR. REUBEN HILTY: Mr. President, it has come to a time in this Association when the President's position is some job. Very few men in this Association realize what it means to a man. Article 5 Section 2, states, "The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall deliver an address at the regular annual meeting. He shall appoint all committees and shall be ex-officio a member of each standing committee. He shall appoint those officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for and perform such duties as properly devolve upon a president."

It is necessary that any man who is elected president of this Association spend a great deal of time in the conducting of that

office. It is a real sacrifice for a man to make. In selecting a president, we must select a man whom we know is willing and can afford to spend such time.

I have in mind a man who can do that, and who can do it to the credit of this Association. I know that when the time comes if we elect this man he will be a credit to the Association. Wherever he goes he will do good for the veterinarians in the localities that he visits, and it gives me a great deal of pleasure at this time to present the name of Dr. T. H. Ferguson, of Lake Geneva, Wisconsin. (Applause)

DR. C. A. CARY: I rise, with pleasure, to second the nomination made by Dr. Hilty, for one reason especially: He is a practitioner, and practitioners make up over 70 per cent of our membership. Furthermore, he has been in all parts of the United States and Canada helping out at the annual meetings, and he knows this country as well as any other man in this Association. Therefore, I take great pleasure in seconding the nomination.

DR. C. P. FITCH: As a representative of the Northwest, it is a great privilege, Mr. President, to have the opportunity of seconding Dr. Ferguson's nomination.

As the last gentleman has told you, Dr. Ferguson is a representative of the practitioners of veterinary medicine in America. He believes in that work because he has brought his son up to take his place in the practice of veterinary medicine. It so happens that I represent a different line of activity, but were it not for the practitioners who put into practice the work which is done in the laboratory and the research which is conducted in the various institutions of the United States and of the world, that work would amount to but very little, and I, therefore, deem it a great privilege, Mr. President, to second the nomination of Dr. Ferguson. (Applause)

DR. ROBERT S. MACKELLAR: As a representative of the East, I, too, take great pleasure in seconding the nomination of Dr. Ferguson. I do this as a practitioner, and, as has been truly said, 70 per cent of this organization are practitioners. I think we owe it to ourselves to elect Dr. Ferguson.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: From the silvery Rio Grande (laughter) through the great empire of Texas, standing as a cornerstone for the states above us, we are interested in the men who make up this profession. For years the veterinarians of Texas have known of Dr. Ferguson by reputation. Fortunately for us, Dr. Ferguson was able to visit Texas last June, during our short course, and I

say to you that the feeling of the veterinarians of Texas toward him is more than love—it is worship. For that reason it is a pleasure for me to reach across this continent and cast the ballot of Texas and the endorsement of Texas for a real, sterling practitioner who will carry on the wonderful work that has been done in this organization within the last few years. (Applause)

DR. J. S. KOEN: Peace and harmony is the strength of any organization, particularly ours. It seems that there is but one choice of this assembly, and I believe that if the profession at large were all here today there would be but one choice; and since there is no division in our minds today, I move a suspension of the rules, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast at this time the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. Ferguson for President.

DR. SIGLER: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Koen, seconded by Dr. Sigler, that the rules be suspended and that the Secretary cast the ballot for Dr. T. H. Ferguson for President. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The motion is adopted.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Gentlemen: In accordance with your instructions I herewith cast the unanimous ballot of this Association for the election of Dr. T. H. Ferguson for your President for the ensuing year. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We will now receive nominations for vice-presidents. There are five vice-presidents to be elected.

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I would like to nominate for Vice-President of this Association, Major R. A. Kelser, of the Army. Major Kelser is not only one of the outstanding research men in the veterinary profession, but he is recognized as being one of the leading men in the medical profession also, and he has just returned today from work in one of the southern camps, in dealing with animal diseases.

Major Kelser is a man who will do credit to this Association, and is a representative of the Army which has made such wonderful strides in the past few years. I ask that you vote for Major Kelser as Vice-President of this Association. (Applause)

DR. E. B. ACKERMAN: Mr. President, it affords me great pleasure to also put in nomination the name of a man who is a practitioner in the eastern part of this country, a man who has been a regular attendant at these meetings, a man who takes a

hearty interest not only in our Association work, but in the sanitary work of his community. I would, therefore, like to place in nomination for Vice-President Dr. James T. Glennon, of Newark, New Jersey. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Dr. Glennon, of New Jersey, has been nominated.

DR. CARY: I want to nominate a representative of the South as Vice-President, Dr. F. P. Caughman, of Columbia, South Carolina. (Applause)

DR. O. M. NORTON: Some years ago there was sent down to the South a veterinarian from Iowa, for tick eradication work, I believe. He was afterwards elected President of our state association, and was Secretary of it for a number of years. Since then he has been removed to Iowa, in charge of tuberculosis eradication in that state, and I would like to nominate Dr. J. A. Barger, as Vice-President. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Dr. J. A. Barger, of Iowa, has been nominated. Are there any other nominations? Under the By-laws we should have at least one more.

DR. EICHHORN: Dr. Watson, of Ottawa, Canada. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Are there any other nominations? We have five nominated.

DR. J. B. HOPPER: I move that the nominations be closed.

DR. C. W. BOYD: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved and seconded that the nominations for vice-presidents be closed. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, I would call your attention to the fact that we have a First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Vice-President, and the ranking of the vice-presidents is determined by the number of ballots cast in favor of each nominee.

DR. ACKERMAN: In this case, there being only five, everyone would vote for the full number and each one would receive the same number of votes.

DR. KINSLEY: I move you that the By-laws be suspended and that the vice-presidents be elected in the order nominated, 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

DR. A. T. KINSLEY: I move you that the By-laws be suspended and that the Secretary be instructed to cast a ballot for these nominees in the order nominated.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Kinsley and seconded by Dr. Mayo that the By-laws be suspended and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the membership, and that the seniority of the vice-presidents depend upon the order in which the nominations were made. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Major R. A. Kelser, Veterinary Corps of the Army, Washington, D. C., for First Vice-President for the ensuing year

I also, in accordance with your instructions, cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. J. T. Glennon, of Newark, New Jersey, for Second Vice-President of the Association for the ensuing year.

Further, in accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. F. P. Caughman, of Columbia, South Carolina, for Third Vice-President for the ensuing year.

Further, in accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of this Association for Dr. J. A. Barger, of Des Moines, Iowa, for Fourth Vice-President of this Association for the ensuing year.

In further accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. E. A. Watson, of Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, for Fifth Vice-President of the Association for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We will now receive nominations for Treasurer for the ensuing year.

DR. W. A. AXBY: It is a growing tendency in all worthwhile organizations to retain in the official family those men whose past experience has proven to them that they have efficiently fulfilled every obligation to the fullest extent. At this time it affords me not only pleasure but I consider it a real honor to nominate Dr. M. Jacob.

DR. MAYO: I have known Dr. Jacob and of his efficiency for many years, and it is a pleasure for me to second that nomination.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Are there any other nominations?

DR. HILTY: I move that the nominations be closed, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot of this Association for Dr. Jacob as Treasurer.

DR. J. T. HERNSHEIM: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Hilty and seconded by Dr. Hearnheim that the nominations be closed, and that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for the unanimous election of Dr. Jacob as Treasurer. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: In accordance with your instructions, I hereby cast the unanimous ballot of the Association for Dr. M. Jacob, of Knoxville, Tennessee, for Treasurer of the Association, for the term beginning January 1, 1930. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: If there are any invitations from localities or cities to entertain the 1930 convention, those invitations will be received at this time.

DR. G. H. HART: Mr. President and Members of the Association: You all knew that this invitation was coming. On behalf of the membership of this Association in the Southwest area of this country, I am authorized to invite you to hold the 1930 convention in Los Angeles, California.

Now, this invitation is not extended to this Association without full realization of the responsibility that goes with it. The membership of this Association in the Los Angeles area in particular, and the California and southwest area on the whole, have been conducting for five years a definite campaign to have this Association meet in Los Angeles in 1930. The invitation has been extended at every meeting since the one held in Portland in 1925.

Next year is an ideal year for this Association to meet in southern California. There are business reasons why the Association should meet there. An association of this kind depends on membership. The Los Angeles people have demonstrated their enthusiasm for membership in this Association by the work that was reported here today by Secretary Hoskins, and the fact that Dr. Curtis won the prize for securing 126 new members—which now has reached a total of 133—in this Association during the past year.

Now, we have in that area 700 or 800 veterinarians, and we have in the state of California alone 600 veterinarians, and those men want this Association to meet there just as much as men in

any other part of the United States or Canada want them to meet in their cities.

We believe that when we consider this Association in a national way, we should look upon Canada as one area, the Pacific Coast and Rocky Mountains as another area, the Middle West and the Atlantic Coast and the South as another area. This Association met in Minneapolis last year and it is meeting in Detroit this year, and we believe that if it meets in some other place in the Middle West next year, that the meetings will all have been held in the same area.

It is true that some of the older members who have been traveling over this country for the past fifteen or twenty years to attend meetings of this Association, do not like to take that long trek to Los Angeles to attend this meeting.

Next year there is going to be a World's Veterinary Congress and a considerable number of these members are going to go to Europe and probably would not take the trip to Los Angeles, but there is a group in that area who are enthusiastic members of this Association, who want to have a meeting for the stimulation which this Association gives to the area in which its meetings are held.

This is a planned campaign of five years standing, to make a drive this year to induce the Association to hold its meeting in Los Angeles in 1930, and the fact that in that area there are a considerable number of veterinarians who have great difficulty in attending meetings of this Association, offers a very good reason why this Association should meet there next year.

Now, in the friendly rivalry that takes place between cities—and I understand that another invitation is going to be extended—last year there was a great deal of excitement and favorable comment, and probably a great many votes were influenced by the fact that the city of Windsor is close to Detroit. I know that two very prominent veterinarians, coming by automobile, stopped in Windsor, but nothing happened because they happened to stop there on Sunday afternoon when tea, coffee, and water are the only beverages served. (Laughter)

We are here for business, and those members who want to come to Los Angeles for business will have a fine place to meet. I have a letter here from the Mayor of Los Angeles, and also one from the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce. If you want to go there for business, they will provide a place for you, and furnish you with all of the things necessary for a business meeting.

If you want thrills, I say that Los Angeles is second to no city in the United States for thrills. They can give you thrills equal to any that Windsor has or any other place that you may go. (Laughter)

DR. N. S. MAYO: Mr. President, it has been my good fortune to have been in Los Angeles a few times, and once I attended a meeting of the Southern California Association. I want to assure you that they are a live bunch there, and I believe it is the duty of this Association to hold a meeting in the far Southwest. We have never held a meeting in that region, and I sincerely hope that you will decide to go to Los Angeles next year, because it will be one of the thrills of your lives if you have never been there.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I know we are all pleased to receive the invitation to go to California. If we, as the Veterinary Association of America, can do more good for the live stock interests and for the veterinary profession by going to California, by all means let's go.

I represent, however, a city in the Middle West, within a radius of 500 miles of which I believe there are approximately 3,000 veterinarians.

We have some things in Kansas City. We cannot assure you, perhaps, some of the thrills that you might get, as for instance, in Detroit, or in Los Angeles, but if it is for the good of the live stock interests, for the good of our Association, for the good of the veterinary profession, I bid you a welcome to Kansas City in 1930. (Applause)

DR. C. P. FITCH: As Secretary of the Minnesota State Veterinary Medical Association, I would like to inform this organization that at their meeting held last month they voted unanimously in favor of Kansas City as the place to hold the next meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: Both of these invitations are highly pleasing to me. If the meeting is held on the Pacific Coast, in all probability I can attend, but I have a higher duty to the veterinarians of my state to make my interests subservient to theirs.

Texas is back off against an international border, with a republic below it that has few graduate, licensed veterinarians. On the West we have New Mexico which is little better off.

The veterinarians in the state of Texas, some 350, are not able to travel the long distances it has been necessary to go to attend these meetings. A majority of those veterinarians are from the

Kansas City Veterinary College, who pioneered the profession in Texas. They have built up a profession in Texas that has won the respect of the cattle-raisers of that state, and the confidence of those industries of the dairy complexion that are moving into Texas.

Texas will expand in proportion as this part of the country becomes more and more industrialized. The milk operations of the United States are slowly concentrating in Texas. Veterinarians will come into Texas in increased numbers, as they are at present. Those veterinarians will run the old trails again if you hold this meeting in Kansas City. The increased membership of this year was built up on the proposition that there was a hope that they could meet in Kansas City, where they haven't met since 1917.

Gentlemen, the practitioners can't make these long trips. Count the men from the western coast, and you will find that you have federal men, you have state men, and you have the local men. You don't get the real representation of the wide United States practitioners that you will get if you hold this meeting in Kansas City.

We can't invite you to Texas. We haven't the membership. We haven't it on the inside to draw from, but we do ask you to give our men a chance to attend this meeting in Kansas City. My one purpose in making this endorsement for Kansas City is to give those men an opportunity, to give the men from New Mexico an opportunity, to give the men from Arizona, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Oklahoma, an opportunity to see this Association, and the other motive is because I believe it is for the best interest of this Association, and after all that ought to be the mighty motive back of all our doings. (Applause)

DR. SIGLER: Mr. President, we had a good meeting here in 1916. We moved on to Kansas City in 1917. We are having a good meeting here this year, and I would like to see us move on to Kansas City again in 1930.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The question is before the meeting.

DR. KINSLEY: Mr. President, I move you that the 1930 convention of this Association be held in Kansas City.

DR. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved and seconded that the 1930 convention of the A. V. M. A. be held in Kansas City. Are you ready for the question? As many as are in favor of

the motion please stand and remain standing until counted by the Secretary.

. . . There were 87. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Now those who desire to vote not in favor of going to Kansas City please rise and remain standing until counted.

. . . There were 110. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: That means that the motion that was made to go to Kansas City has been lost.

DR. KINSLEY: I move you that we meet in Los Angeles in 1930. (Applause and cheering)

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Kinsley, seconded by Dr. Mayo, that the 1930 convention of this Association be held in Los Angeles, California. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. (Applause and cheering) . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We will receive the report of the representative to the National Research Council, Dr. W. A. Hagan, of Ithaca, New York. (Applause)

DR. HAGAN: I would like to say before beginning that I gladly accepted the challenge of Dr. Simms to make the report brief. I think it will be within the three-minute limit that he suggested.

. . . Dr. Hagan presented his prepared report. . . .

Report of A. V. M. A. Representative to the National Research Council

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The representative of this Association on the National Research Council is a member of the Division of Medical Sciences. Your representative attended the annual meeting of this Division, in Washington, on April 25, 1929. The meeting was largely for the purpose of hearing and discussing the reports of numerous committees. Of these reports this Association would be interested in only two, namely, those of the Committee on Infectious Abortion, which is a joint committee of this Division and of the Division of Biology and Agriculture, and the Committee on Research in Infectious Diseases.

The personnel of the Committee on Infectious Abortion was given in the report of your representative last year. It has remained unchanged. It was reported that this committee had met in Chicago in December, 1928, and had several projects under way, the most important of which were:

1. The committee recommended that a central station for the maintenance and study of *Brucella* cultures be established. The facilities of the laboratories of the Department of Bacteriology and Hygiene of the Michigan State College were placed at the disposal of the committee and partial financial support was offered by the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry. This project later was approved by the Executive Board of the National Research Council and authorization was asked of the National Academy of Sciences to solicit funds for the support of this work.

2. Reports of surveys of the work being conducted in the United States by state agricultural experiment stations and other agencies on infectious abortion of cattle and on undulant fever of man were presented by Drs. Ward Giltner and A. V. Hardy, respectively. These two men were appointed as a sub-committee to extend their surveys so that they might be available for formulating programs of research and of eradication measures.

3. A sub-committee, of which Dr. C. P. Fitch was chairman, presented a report on the bacteriological control of nutrition experiments, together with directions by Dr. E. T. Hallman for the pathological examination of the fetal membranes. This report was referred to Prof. E. B. Hart and Dr. F. P. Hadley, to be revised and published if it was thought advisable to do so.

4. The committee endorsed the need for greater financial support for the investigational work on infectious abortion of cattle and undulant fever of man and approved of efforts to secure increased appropriations from the federal government and of the states, as well as from private sources.

The Committee on Research in Infectious Diseases has an ambitious program outlined under the heading of "The Fate of Pathogenic Bacteria in the Soil." This is a subject of great interest to the veterinary profession. As a beginning it is planned to sponsor studies on the fate of tubercle bacilli implanted in soil. This work has not yet begun because of lack of financial support but it is hoped that this may be forthcoming before long.

Respectfully submitted,
(Signed) W. A. HAGAN.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have before you the report of the representative to the National Research Council. What is your desire?

DR. MAYO: Mr. President, I move that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Mayo that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board. Is there a second?

DR. T. H. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the representative to the Horse Association of America, Dr. H. R. Church, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, will be received at this time. Dr. Church is not present, but has delivered the report to Dr. Hoskins.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I have a letter from Dr. Church enclosing the report, and he says, "I'll leave it to your good judgment as to whether you will have some one read this report or have it read by title." I doubt very much if I can get it inside that three-minute limit.

DR. J. F. DEVINE: I move that the report be read by title.

DR. HAGAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Moved by Dr. Devine and seconded by Dr. Hagan that this report be read by title.

The report of the A. V. M. A. representative to the Advisory Board of the Horse Association of America, by

Dr. H. R. Church, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, was read by title.

Report of A. V. M. A. Representative on the Advisory Board of the Horse Association of America

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The work of the Horse Association of America has been materially expanded during the past year along the following general lines:

Continuance of the big-hitch demonstrations, with even better results than were obtained during the preceding year.

Exhaustive study of the cost of producing horses and mules, and ways and means of reducing the cost of keeping such work animals.

Paid advertising in the agricultural journals.

Continuance of the dynamometer contests for testing the pulling power and endurance of draft horses and mules.

An increase in personal contact work with city users of transportation.

BIG-HITCH DEMONSTRATIONS

Hitch demonstrations, showing how to hitch 4-, 5-, 6-, 8-, 9-, and 12-horse teams are actively going forward now in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota and Missouri, and a few demonstrations are being put on in Wisconsin, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee and Pennsylvania.

Extended campaigns, reaching thousands of farmers, were put on in the last year. The demonstrations held during the entire week of the Oklahoma State Fair and throughout the two weeks of the Texas State Fair were of particular note.

Altogether, 1,230 big-hitch demonstrations had been held by the Horse Association of America up to the beginning of the present year, of which 718 were put on in 1928.

The trend toward big teams is inevitable, for it is obvious folly to let horses or mules stand idle while substitutes are used in field work, and it is equally absurd to send two men to the field, each with 4 or 5 horses or mules, when one man can drive all 8 or 10 animals on a combination of implements and do just as much work. Furthermore, the work done per animal is increased by using the fastest animals to set the pace; and, by using them in spring soil preparation, all animals are gradually hardened, so that by hot weather they are in condition for the most arduous work.

Things which are emphasized in construction of hitches are: eliminating side draft as far as possible; equalizing the load so that no animal can loaf; giving each animal as much room and comfort as possible.

Many farmers have reported savings of from \$200 to \$300 a year as a result of practicing the big hitches taught at demonstrations, proving that the work the Horse Association of America is doing has real economic value.

ECONOMY IN BIG HITCH

Practical illustration of actual economies effected by the big hitch was given at the annual meeting of the Association in Chicago, on December 5, 1928, in an address by W. S. Corsa, farmer and breeder, of White Hall, Illinois.

Through use of the 8- and 12-horse teams, as demonstrated on his farm two seasons ago by the Horse Association of America, man hours in production of an acre of corn have been reduced from 18 to 11½ hours per acre on his farm.

"I believe," Mr. Corsa said, "that in a comparatively short time the standard of the Corn Belt will be the 3-bottom plow, with or without a section of harrow attached, pulled by 8 horses, instead of the 2-bottom plow and 4 horses so generally in use today.

"We have proved in our own experience the economy of the big-hitch in man labor, its economy in time used, its economy in maintenance, in replacement, in equipment, and in simplifying farm life and farm work. There are also strong arguments for its economy in mobility, its salvage value, the fertility its use returns to the soil, and its lack of destruction in operation on farm soil."

COST OF PRODUCTION AND MAINTENANCE

An important phase of the work during the past year was in studying costs of producing horses and mules and the cost of maintaining them after they become of working age. These studies show that the cost of keeping work animals, without taking into account appreciation, ranges from \$50 to \$170 per head per year, which is obviously too great a variation.

Wide distribution is being made of the information obtained, in order to bring about standardized methods of carrying work horses and mules—when at work or when idle—that will save millions of dollars to the farmers of this country.

Studies by Prof. J. L. Edmonds, of the Illinois Agricultural Experiment Station, over a period of ten years and involving a total of 62 animals, show that colts may be carried from the time they are seven months of age until they are two years of age on approximately 1,500 pounds of grain, 3,000 pounds of hay—either alfalfa or soy bean—and 5,000 pounds of other roughage.

From two to three years of age, food requirements of the colt need not exceed 1,200 pounds of grain, 3,000 pounds of leguminous hay, and 2,000 pounds of other roughage, plus good pasture, for the animals are utilizing largely pasture and roughage during this period of their growth.

This brings the average cost of raising the foal to three years of age to \$170—for pure-bred draft colts whose growth must be hastened. In the case of grade draft colts, good growth may be secured with less grain, reducing the feed cost of a good grade draft colt to about \$90 up to the time it is three years old.

PUBLICITY

During the year, the Association launched a comprehensive advertising campaign in agricultural publications, designed to direct the attention of farmers to the sound advantages of using horses and mules in their farm work. It was emphasized that horses and mules are products of the farm, raised and maintained on farm-grown products, that when wisely managed they are kept at low cost, that virtually all the costs are non-cash costs, and that the feed they consume helps to maintain better prices for the remaining hay and grain sold on the open market.

The great advantages of using bigger teams were also stressed in this advertising. In addition to thousands who write letters on other subjects, 15,000 farmers requested copies of a booklet on hitching as a result of this advertising.

DYNAMOMETERS

Pulling contests during the year numbered 163, with more than 1,300 teams competing. Eighteen states now own dynamometers and have pulling contests as annual features of a number of their fair programs.

CONTACT WITH CITY TRANSPORTERS

Three field men employed by the Association are now engaged in contact work with city transportation users, continuously checking costs and pointing out savings to be effected through use of horses instead of other forms of transportation. Admittedly, the use of horses and mules in non-agricultural work has declined to a much greater extent than economic conditions warrant. Signs are not lacking that the decline has about run its course. In short-haul work particularly, horses now appear to be holding their own.

While complete statistics can not be obtained, it is estimated that the number of horses and mules engaged in non-agricultural work reaches 1,500,000.

TRAFFIC PROBLEMS

The Horse Association of America is continuing its activities to further restriction of parking of automobiles on city streets as the only feasible solution of traffic problems.

During the year, an unsuccessful attempt was made in Pittsburgh, Pa., to drive horses off the streets. Prompt action by the Horse Association aided in preventing the ban.

The Association's stand is identical with that of one of the foremost students of traffic adjustment, Miller McClintock, who made surveys and recommendations for Los Angeles, Chicago, and Boston. Mr. McClintock not only has

abandoned all idea of recommending action against horse-drawn vehicles, but he has also taken drastic action against parking.

HORSE POPULATION AND VALUATIONS

While the number of horses continued to decrease and is at the lowest point in more than forty years, the value per head increased. There were 14,029,000 head of horses in the United States on January 1, 1929, compared with 14,540,000 head the previous year. Reports on colts born during the year 1928 indicate that the number of horses will continue to decline. The value per head on January 1, 1929, was \$69.25, compared with \$67.05 a year before.

Mules have decreased from 5,532,000 head on January 1, 1928, to 5,447,000 head on January 1, 1929. The average value per head, on January 1 of this year, was \$82.20, compared with \$79.71 a year ago.

The value of horses and colts on January 1, 1929, was estimated to be \$981,331,000, and the value of mules and mule colts, \$447,727,000—a total value of \$1,429,058,000.

Comparable figures on other classes of live stock are: cattle and calves, \$3,308,837,000; sheep and lambs, \$500,058,000; swine, \$714,760,000.

DEMAND FOR HORSES AND MULES

Dealers in horses and mules report heavier orders for farm horses than in any past year. Grade draft horses and farm chunks are higher. In western Iowa especially, young horses from four to eight years old, unbroken, have more than doubled in price; whereas, young horses, green but broken, are higher than those well-broken that are over nine years of age. Exactly the reverse condition prevailed two years ago, the indication being that farmers now are determined to have animals they can work for two or three years, then sell at a profit.

Reports from all parts of the United States would seem to forecast the largest turnover in horses and mules that has taken place in years, as localities everywhere are being scoured for work animals to fill expected demands.

ADVISE BREEDING HORSES AND MULES

Steps in the process of developing high-class work horses and mules being stressed by the Horse Association are: selection of good mares and stallions; right feeding and care of mares during pregnancy; right feeding and care of foals, yearlings, and two-year-olds during periods of growth.

One very interesting investigation has been made this year at the request of the Horse Association of America. It is covered in a report by Maj. Henry Leonard, chairman of the Executive Committee, American Remount Association, and J. O. Williams, of the United States Department of Agriculture, and concerns the number of stallions available for service in various states, their ages, and the increase or decrease in mares bred.

For a number of years there has been a steady decrease, but signs of a change are apparent. For instance, in Iowa, one of the large horse-producing states, there is an increase in the number of colts expected, and there is a decrease in a number of states as to the average age of stallions; that indicates people are becoming interested in breeding.

Comparison of the registration of foundation stock—stallions and mares—with the nine outstanding breed record associations shows the following:

ARABIAN

	<i>Stallions</i>	<i>Mares</i>
1927	16	34
1928	23	19
Increase of	8	Decrease of 15

BELGIAN

1927	530	532
1928	573	690
Increase of	43	Increase of 58

CLYDESDALES

	<i>Stallions</i>	<i>Mares</i>
1927	50	102
1928	47	85

Decrease of 3 Decrease of 17

HACKNEY

1927	27	34
1928	62	96

Increase of 35 Increase of 62

PERCHERON

1927	1343	2679
1928	1132	2144

Decrease of 211 Decrease of 535

SHIRE

1927	80	60
1928	60	60

Decrease of 20 No gain or loss

SUFFOLK

1927	20	12
1928	30	17

Increase of 10 Increase of 5

STANDARD BRED

1927	398	914
1928	446	1134

Increase of 52 Increase of 220

THOROUGHBRED

	<i>Colts</i>	<i>Fillies</i>
1926	1796	1836
1927*	2030	2120

Increase of 234 Increase of 284

It is noted that Belgians, Hackneys, Suffolks, Standardbreds and Thoroughbreds show an increased registration in both stallions and mares; Arabians, an increase in stallions, with a decrease in mares; Clydesdales and Percherons, a decrease in both stallions and mares; Shires, a decrease in stallions, with no gain or loss in mares.

Taking the present registration of foundation stock—stallions and mares—with the respective breed record associations as a barometer, a great number of good colts of the popular breeds will be produced.

RIDING FOR PLEASURE AND HEALTH

Many of the large cities report increasing interest in horseback riding, and efforts are being directed toward securing bridle paths, riding trails, and all other facilities for it.

Publicity sent out by the Horse Association has focused attention on vacation riding and on the possibilities for real healthy pleasure offered thereby. National parks, both east and west, are building riding trails.

Polo medals, awarded annually, were sent to winners in 49 clubs during the year. These included awards made to players in 15 military posts.

RACING

Favorable publicity was given to racing, both harness and running. This form of sport, as is evidenced by the increased number of meetings held and

*Figures for the year 1928 not available until about April 1, 1930.

the increased number of horses participating, is very popular and is receiving the support of those interested in the improvement of Standardbred and Thoroughbred horses.

Activities of the Horse Association of America are being expanded as rapidly as funds available will permit. The Association thanks the members of the veterinary profession for their assistance and support.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. R. CHURCH.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We will now receive the report of the representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Dr. Ward Giltner, East Lansing, Michigan.

DR. WARD GILTNER: Mr. President and Members of the Association: I shall leave my report with the Secretary for what use he may make of it, but I want to call your attention to a letter which I received recently, which bids fair to open up something of importance to the American Veterinary Medical Association. I will not read all of the letter, but it is from Dr. Poynter, the secretary of the Section on Medicine, and he invites the American Veterinary Medical Association to present in full, or in part, the program of the Section on Medicine at the next meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, which is to be held the week following Christmas, at Des Moines, Iowa.

I have found the Secretary of the Association very enthusiastic over this invitation, and I am asking that it be referred to the Executive Board, and I trust that the Executive Board will act favorably upon this, and if the members of this Association are invited to participate through the presentation of scientific papers of mutual interest to the veterinary medical profession and the human medical profession, I sincerely trust that you will respond.

Report of A. V. M. A. Representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The eighty-fifth meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science was held for the fifth time in New York City, December 27, 1928, to January 2, 1929. Your representative, finding himself unable to attend at the last moment, delegated his associate, Prof. W. L. Chandler, to act in his stead. Your association was, therefore, represented in the meeting of the Council.

A report of the New York meeting is made in *Science*, for January 25, 1929. I shall not weary you or consume your time by attempting even to summarize this report. There are some things that transpired that should interest and instruct us as an Association. The A. A. A. S. meets regularly every fourth year in rotation at New York, Chicago and Washington. These meetings are always exceptionally large and comprehensive. Might we not work out a similar plan?

"The advertising pages of the general program present an excellent list of apparatus makers, supply houses, and scientific publishers, and the Association is appreciative of the cooperation of the advertisers." Might we not do likewise?

"The general exhibition of scientific apparatus, materials, and books, including both commercial and pure science exhibits, has developed rapidly in recent years and is now an important feature of the annual meetings of the Association." Have we nothing to learn in the matter of exhibits? The A. A. A. S. prize of \$1000.00, awarded annually to the author of a notable contribution to the advancement of science, went to Dr. Oliver Kamm of the research laboratories of our very good friends, Parke, Davis & Co., of this city. The award was made on the basis of his paper, "Hormones from the Pituitary Gland." We are privileged to learn further of this work because of our presence here in Detroit. Might we not promote veterinary science by a similar undertaking?

Greatly increased interest in the news service was an outstanding feature, resulting in much more extended and diversified notice in the press. Abstracts and manuscripts were more carefully prepared, and they arrived promptly. They should be neither too short, lest rewording be impossible, nor too long, since lengthy articles seldom receive much press attention. Above all they should be sent in early. The news service must operate through a single office. Radio talks—a series of fifteen—were broadcast from 33 stations. Members of the Association were selected for appearance in the "talkies" by the Fox Movietone Company.

Through the general sessions of the Association there are disseminated, more widely than is possible through any other channel throughout the nation and abroad, the views of prominent men on subjects that should be of popular interest and that should be presented authoritatively. Men of prominence in our profession should participate occasionally in these programs.

Respectfully submitted,

WARD GILTNER.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have before you Dr. Giltner's report. What is your desire?

DR. C. P. FITCH: I move that this report be received and referred to the Executive Board for consideration.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Fitch that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. W. G. CHRISMAN: I second the motion.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: This brings to a close the afternoon program. Dr. Hoskins has several important announcements to make.

. . . Announcements. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: If there is nothing more the Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn.

DR. J. T. GLENNON: I move that we adjourn.

DR. R. S. MACKELLAR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Glennon, seconded by Dr. MacKellar that we adjourn. Are you ready for the question?

. . . It was voted to adjourn the meeting at 4:30 p. m.

ADJOURNMENT.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 14, 1929

The third general session was called to order at 2:00 p. m., President Munce presiding.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Committee on Abortion, to be presented by Dr. C. P. Fitch, Chairman, St. Paul, Minnesota, will be received at this time.

Dr. Fitch presented the report of the Committee on Abortion.

Report of Committee on Abortion**MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:**

It is the purpose of your committee to present a short, concise report that can be carried home by the practitioner and studied for future use. We desire to submit the following recommendations:

1. The name of this disease be changed from "bovine infectious abortion" to "Bang's disease." This Association, in 1920, on the recommendation of its Committee on Abortion, adopted the nomenclature of "bovine infectious abortion" as the proper term to designate this infection. Nine years of further study have shown that there will be less confusion if the term "Bang's disease" be used to designate the infection which is due to the organism commonly called *Bacterium* or *Brucella abortus*.

2. The relation of this infection of cattle and other domestic animals to human health has been studied during the past few years and the results indicate that there is a definite relation between this disease and human health. The fear of contracting undulant fever from milk will affect the dairy industry, whether or not milk is more than a remote danger. Producers of certified milk are already ridding their herds of Bang's disease. Veterinarians must keep in close touch with the latest developments in connection with the relation of this infection to human welfare, if they desire to render full service to their clients. A study of reported cases of infection with *Bacterium abortus* indicates that many come from sources other than milk. Direct contact with infected animals, both cattle and hogs, and handling infected pork products, seem to constitute active sources of infection for man. Milk from abortion-infected animals can be rendered safe by efficient pasteurization.

3. Bang's disease can be and is being effectively and satisfactorily controlled on the basis of the clean herd by the use of the blood test in many herds. At least seven states and the Territory of Hawaii have now either laws or regulations preventing the entrance of animals into their commonwealths which are known to be infected with *Bacterium abortus*. The last state to pass such a law is Iowa, the largest live stock state in the Union.

4. Vaccination has not yet proved to be a satisfactory method for the control of Bang's disease.

5. In the light of our present knowledge, the only way by which Bang's disease can be eliminated from a herd is on the basis of the serological tests. Research has shown that the disease does not spread as rapidly as do some other diseases and that two herds, one infected and the other clean, in many instances, may be maintained with safety on the same farm, provided there is no contact between the two groups of cattle. Clean herds may be built up from calves born in the infected herd.

6. The efficiency of abortion control methods depends, to a large extent, on the accuracy of the test. Your committee wishes to recommend that the proper organization or committee of the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association, the Conference of Official Research Workers in Animal Diseases of North America, and the Committee on Abortion of the National Research Council, take the proper and necessary steps to devise standard methods for carrying on the tests for this disease. A great deal of harm can be done if the proper methods and the proper reagents are not used to carry out the tests which are utilized in the control of this infection.

7. Your committee believes the distribution and use of vaccines made from living *Bacterium abortus* organisms which are virulent or which may become virulent is a dangerous procedure. This is stated not only because of its relation to the control of the infection in cattle and other species of live stock, but because of the possibility of the transmission of the infection to human beings.

8. It is encouraging to note the increased interest of live stock men and government officials in the investigation of this disease. The United States Bureau of Animal Industry has been able, due to increased Congressional appropriations, to undertake cooperative investigations on abortion with eight state universities and experiment stations. This will assist materially in securing additional information in regard to this infection.

9. Practitioners should keep informed of the results of research in connection with the biology and control of Bang's disease. Our knowledge is increasing in regard to many important points in respect to this infection.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) C. P. FITCH, *Chairman*.

(Signed) C. H. CASE

(Signed) M. F. BARNES

(Signed) E. T. HALLMAN

DR. FITCH: Mr. President, I move that this report be accepted and referred to the Executive Board and that the Committee be continued.

DR. HERNSEIM: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report is before you. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Committee on History, to be presented by Dr. P. A. Fish, Chairman, Ithaca, New York, will be received at this time.

Report of Committee on History

DR. FISH: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I have no formal report to make, just a short oral report of progress.

Our present committee has been in existence, I think, for only three or four years. We have outlined the work and have made some definite advancement. I personally have written the first chapter, which might be called the introductory chapter, which deals with the information we could get relating to veterinary science from ancient times down to a comparatively recent period.

The second chapter, as we have planned it, deals with the rise or the development of the veterinary profession in this country. During the past year I have worked at it at intervals and I have accumulated some little material, and we have at least a pretty fair start on the second chapter.

The third chapter which we planned has already been written by the late Major Schwarzkopf. The subject is the history of

the Army Veterinary Corps. He goes back to the time of the Revolution and gives interesting information relative to army veterinary service up to the time of the World War, and then we had planned, as the next chapter, some history of the World War. A history, I believe, has already been written by Lieutenant Colonel Aitken of the principal events relating to the veterinary service during the World War, and we think we can make some arrangements with the Surgeon General so that we can abstract the important parts, or the interesting parts of what has already been written, and use it in our present work.

The fifth chapter has been practically finished, and I want to say just a word regarding that chapter because it is, I think, a very important chapter. It relates to the history of the veterinary schools that have been established in this country. I have found that Dr. J. P. Foster, a member of the Committee, unknown to me more than a year ago, voluntarily entered into that work for his own information, as he had an interest in that direction. He had already compiled a considerable amount of material, and he was a very valuable man to have on the Committee. He has done, I will say, a remarkable piece of work. He has the finger prints of practically all the veterinary colleges that have ever been in existence in this country. I think I am quite correct in making that statement, and in addition to that I think he has the finger prints of a good many veterinarians. I know he had some points in my own pedigree that I had forgotten about until he called my attention to them.

He reports transfers, for example, of one veterinarian from a certain college to another college, and his information is quite detailed. I regard it as a very important contribution to the history that we are working on. Schools were, in reality, the backbone in developing the profession and so I regard this chapter as a most important one.

There are other chapters that I think should be considered in the history, but we feel that it is not wise to go farther than we can see our way clear to complete at present. We have crossed certain of the bridges as we have come to them, and I have just given you a brief report of the work as far as we have gone, or as far as we had planned, up to the present time.

I believe that is all I have to say regarding the progress that has been made. Three of the chapters are practically finished, and two others are partially finished.

In order to expedite the business of this meeting, I would move that the report of the Committee be received and pass through the regular channels, and that this Committee or a similar one be continued.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Fish and seconded by Dr. Kinsley that the report of the Committee on History as presented be received and referred to the Executive Board, and that a committee of similar function be continued. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: At this time we will receive the report of the Committee on Legislation, to be presented by Secretary Hoskins.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: This is a very brief report forwarded by the Chairman of the Committee, Dr. J. P. Turner, of Washington, D. C.

Secretary Hoskins presented the report.

Report of Committee on Legislation

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The activity of the Committee on Legislation during the year was devoted to combatting an increase in the import duties on surgical instruments from the present rate of 40 per cent to a rate of 75 per cent proposed by a committee representing American surgical instrument makers.

In this effort we joined forces with the American Medical Association.

The Committee was not successful in the U. S. House of Representatives, as it held to the 75 per cent import rate proposed by the instrument makers.

Your committee believes in the protection of American industries but thinks the rate is excessive and will prove to be burdensome to the profession, as a result of the usual methods employed in such cases, of making the purchaser carry the increased cost.

The tariff bill has not passed the U. S. Senate, where a similar petition has been lodged against the increase in import duty.

Your committee will continue to oppose this increase unless otherwise directed by the Association.

(Signed) JOHN P. TURNER, *Chairman*
W. H. WELCH
J. L. AXBY
F. E. MURRAY
CASSIUS WAY

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I make a motion that this report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Secretary Hoskins, seconded by Dr. Kinsley, that the report of the Committee on Legislation be received and referred to the Executive Board. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The gentleman who has very kindly consented to address us this afternoon, on the exceedingly important subject of "The State's Obligation to the Poultry Industry," needs no introduction to the veterinary profession of America, and it affords me very great pleasure to present at this time Professor James E. Rice, Professor of Poultry Farm Management, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. (Applause)

. . . Professor Rice delivered his address. . . .

(To be published in the JOURNAL.)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Professor Rice's exceedingly able presentation of this highly important subject is now before the convention for discussion.

Secretary Hoskins has suggested that it might be advisable to call for the report of the Committee on Poultry Diseases, to be presented by Dr. W. R. Hinshaw, Chairman, and tie it up with this address.

. . . Dr. Hinshaw presented the prepared report. . . .

Report of Committee on Poultry Diseases

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

This is the first time in the history of the American Veterinary Medical Association that a committee on poultry diseases has been appointed. The reasons for appointment of this committee are outlined in an editorial by the Secretary-Editor of this association, published in the December, 1928, issue of the JOURNAL.*

At the first meeting of the Committee, held at Chicago, Ill., Dec. 6, 1928, it was obvious that all of the suggestions given by President Munce could not be followed, so it was decided that the Committee should concentrate its efforts on the following:

1. A study of the poultry husbandry and poultry disease instruction in veterinary colleges.
2. A study of poultry disease instruction given to poultry husbandry students in agricultural colleges.
3. Preparation of a list of veterinarians engaged in poultry disease work in the United States to be submitted to the chairman and secretary of the Section on Poultry, to aid them in the preparation of the program for that section.
4. To collect such data as will serve as suggestions for future committees.

To obtain information on the amount and type of instruction in poultry husbandry, poultry diseases and allied courses, given to veterinary students, a questionnaire was sent to the dean of each veterinary college in America. A copy of the questionnaire, with the summary of answers received, is attached to this report. Twelve questionnaires were sent out and eleven were returned. The one institution that has not been heard from is Texas.

To obtain information regarding the amount of instruction in poultry diseases and allied courses given to agricultural students, a questionnaire was sent to each dean of agriculture in the forty-eight state institutions. It was very gratifying to the Committee to have forty-seven replies received. The only institution which did not reply was the University of Wisconsin.

*Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxiv (1928), n. s. 27 (1), pp. 1-3.

There were twenty-nine colleges reporting lecture courses in poultry diseases. A total of 549 hours, or an average of 18.93 hours, was reported. Twelve reported laboratory courses in poultry diseases, and 444 hours (or an average of 37 hours) was reported by these.

According to the 1929 catalog of North Carolina State College, it is possible for students to obtain the following hours (class hours in four years) in poultry disease instruction at that institution:

Regular college year:

Lectures —216 hours (18 credits)

Laboratory—216 hours (9 credits)

Summer School

Lectures — 24 to 36 hours

Laboratory— 32 to 48 hours

A more detailed report on the answers to this questionnaire is attached to this report.*

Comparing the average number of hours taught to veterinary and poultry husbandry students, it was found that veterinary students are given an average of only 6.62 more hours of poultry-disease lectures and 4.5 hours more poultry-disease laboratory than poultry-husbandry students. The poultry-disease instruction to poultry students is given by veterinarians in thirty-two of the states reporting.

This does not mean that such a comparison is of any value in gauging a student's preparation for poultry-disease work. It is a difficult task to compare the actual amount of instruction in terms of classroom hours, without studying the training received in closely allied courses. Veterinary students with a background of zoology, biology, anatomy, physiology, bacteriology, medicine and pathology, have a large amount of indirect information which can be applied to poultry diseases. This gives the veterinary graduate a decided advantage over the poultry-husbandry graduate in poultry-disease work.

The Committee felt that a list of the veterinarians engaged in poultry-disease work in America might be of use to other groups than the Section on Poultry; therefore, as complete a list as it has been possible to obtain has been attached to this report.

The report would be unduly lengthened if all of the suggestions for future operations for committees on poultry disease were included and therefore this information, in the form of letters, is attached to the report and will be available for transferring to the chairman of the next committee.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Your committee wishes to make the following recommendations:

1. On May 1, 2, and 3, 1929, a conference of laboratory workers engaged in pullorum disease (bacillary white diarrhea) eradication was held at New Haven, Conn. At that meeting it was agreed that the name of pullorum disease, as suggested by the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry and by Dr. L. F. Rettger,† be substituted for bacillary white diarrhea and that the representatives present (twelve laboratories from the United States and Canada) would accept this recommendation and agree to use the term pullorum disease whenever referring to the infection caused by *Salmonella pullorum* in chickens. The committee recommends that the Association accept this change in nomenclature and that all veterinarians be urged to use the name pullorum disease, as suggested at the New Haven conference.

2. That this association disapprove any adverse legislation or regulations governing the interstate shipment of poultry on the account of disease conditions, excepting such legislation or regulations as are recommended by the United States Live Stock Sanitary Association.

3. The Fourth Worlds Poultry Congress will be held in London, England, from July 22-30, 1930. Your committee recommends that a member of the American Veterinary Medical Association be appointed to act as an official

*Not being published. Copies are available on application to the Secretary.

†Jour. A. V. M. A., lxxiv (1229), n. s. 27 (4), pp. 453-461.

delegate from the Association. Doubtless several members will be in attendance at the Congress and very little, if any expense need be attached to such an appointment.

4. After reviewing the curricula of the various agricultural colleges, your committee recommends very highly the instruction now being given to poultry husbandry students in poultry hygiene and sanitation, and earnestly recommends that such courses be strengthened. However, it seems advisable to mention the desirability of limiting the courses of study in poultry pathology, poultry parasitology, and other subjects dealing specifically with poultry diseases, to veterinary students with the proper prerequisites or in case of graduate work, to persons having the equivalent of a veterinary degree plus sufficient academic work to qualify for graduate standing in these subjects.

5. Your committee recommends the continuation of a committee on poultry diseases. The need of this is evidenced by the great interest which has been manifested in the appointment of the special committee and by the large number of suggestions which have been received in answer to inquiries regarding the needs for study by such a committee.

6. The present committee has been handicapped by a lack of funds and it has been only through the courtesy of the several state institutions that it has been able to function. If a small sum of money had been available, much more progress could have been made and your committee recommends that the Budget Committee set aside \$200.00 for operating expenses for a similar committee if one is appointed for 1929-30.

Respectfully submitted,

W. R. HINSHAW, *Chairman.*

J. R. BEACH

W. J. BUTLER

ARTHUR D. GOLDHAF

L. W. GOSS

ROBERT GRAHAM

E. L. STUBBS

DR. HINSHAW: I move that this report be accepted and that the Committee be continued.

DR. CARY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Hinshaw and seconded by Dr. Cary that this report be received and, since it contains a recommendation, that it be referred to the Executive Board and that the Committee be continued. Are you ready for the question?

DR. R. E. LUBBEHUSEN: I cannot help but rise to my feet at this time to comment on Professor Rice's paper. I am particularly interested in poultry disease problems and I feel that each and every member of the Association was interested in the remarks that Professor Rice made. He gave us very serious food for thought, and I would recommend that the Association give Professor Rice a rising vote of thanks.

DR. CARY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Lubbehusen and seconded by Dr. Cary that the Association give a rising vote of thanks to Professor Rice.

The motion was put to a vote and the members gave Professor Rice a rising vote of thanks.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We will call for the report of the Committee on Distemper, to be presented by Dr. John Reichel, Glenolden, Pennsylvania, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Distemper

DR. JOHN REICHEL: I am mindful of the warning that these committee reports should be kept within a three-minute limit.

Those of you who heard the report of the Committee last year, will remember that a rather brief report was made, and in it the one thought was stressed, that it was probably opportune to attempt to secure funds in America with the thought of having work supported that would more or less check up on the work of the English Committee. That was a year ago. Speaking as the chairman of the Committee, and having kept in touch with the developments during the year, we feel that this year we will not ask that you seriously think of that recommendation now.

The reasons why I make the statement are these: When it was first suggested that an attempt be made to solicit funds in America to have the work of the English Committee checked up, we in America had practically nothing more than the published reports of the work. True it was that a few Americans had been abroad to see and meet Laidlaw and Dunkin and to see the work, but since then more Americans have been abroad, and we have, in addition to the reports, secured these impressions that the visitors have obtained.

There has been a great deal said about the work of the two Englishmen, and I don't think that one can really get a very complete impression of the work done at Mill Hill by reading the reports. Few of us are really trained to read reports of the sort and to appreciate them to the full. We are very apt to pass over long drawn-out reports, and not get the full meaning of the various points that they touch upon and bring before us.

As chairman of this Committee and regardless of my personal interest in canine distemper, I have attempted to review these reports, and have also very carefully weighed the impressions that I have just touched upon, with the thought of laying before you what I think are more or less facts that we now have to guide us as far as our knowledge of canine distemper goes. I do not think that there is any doubt but that the cause of canine distemper is a virus. I have been rather surprised, the last few

days, in mingling with men whom I happen to know real well, to find that they have some reserve in their mind about that. They are not quite so sure that something may not be brought up soon to throw some question on that point.

The work that has been done in England certainly has been very well done to form a clear-cut point of view as to the etiology of canine distemper. The primary cause of canine distemper is undoubtedly a filtrable virus. I think it would be a waste of time and money to attempt to secure the equipment and to start raising animals to check up on the work that has been done in England.

Now, in establishing that fact, it has also been brought out that it has been necessary to do certain things exceedingly carefully: the raising of dogs and the raising of ferrets. In reading these reports and in these contacts with the English workers, one is really flabbergasted, as it were, at the precautions that are necessary to make certain that one has suitable animals to start with, by way of dogs and by way of ferrets.

In looking over the arrangements that they started out with, and the cost, it is a matter that runs into many thousands of dollars.

I stress those points because I don't see any possibility of any moneys being collected in America, or of any institution in America really supporting the work on a scale such as has been done in England.

Furthermore, in connection with the demonstration of the fact that canine distemper is due to a filtrable virus, there are certain facts that have also been brought to light that are of much practical importance. In working with canine distemper, especially on animals that have been raised—dogs and ferrets—it is very clearly brought out when distemper is controlled, or a set of animals immunized against the virus of canine distemper, that those animals do not fall prey to a lot of diseases or infections that we are inclined to put into the same basket with clinical distemper as we know it here in America.

When once an animal is immunized against the virus of distemper, it is placed on an entirely different plane than an animal that still has to pass through distemper. These so-called mixed infections and the parasitic infections are very largely eliminated if an animal is immunized early in its life.

Most of us recall when the *Bacillus bronchisepticus* was picked up as a factor having to do with canine distemper—and it still

is a factor, in the clinical picture as we see it, although we know it now to be a secondary invader—that attempts to prevent and to treat canine distemper with biological products have certainly received a great deal of attention.

The development recently of serums, and the employment of antigens, dead and living, are receiving a great deal of attention at this time. Laidlaw and Dunkin have not gone on record as yet, that they have the solution of all of the canine distemper problems that we meet with clinically—that they have solved them or even worked with them. They state very clearly that they have definitely established that canine distemper is due to a filtrable virus.

In connection with the establishment of that fact, they have also brought to light that while a dead virus in sufficient dosage will protect an animal to a certain degree, that absolute protection can be vouchsafed for only if that animal receives an injection of living virus later. It is the injection of living virus that will give a permanent protection. They have clearly shown that.

They state that the best way to protect the dog against canine distemper is to inject first a dose of dead virus to raise the animal's resistance and then, in seven or fourteen days, inject it with living virus.

From the published reports up to the present time the live virus is rather difficult to handle. It dies very quickly, but since the published reports have come out, they have found that by certain methods of desiccation, the virus can be preserved and really made available for use.

From a practical point of view, it would be simple, if one could take a dog and inject him at one time and give him that permanent protection. They feel, in the light of their knowledge at the present time, that the dead virus should be injected, and, as I said, the living virus should be injected later. However, they are quite willing to admit that if a serum can be developed which will in all instances guarantee that a dog is protected sufficiently so that he can stand that live-virus injection at the same time, they would be in favor of the simultaneous method of immunization. It is the ideal to work toward, but they do not have the evidence as yet that a serum can be developed which will give that assurance in all instances for use in the field.

Now, that, briefly, is the summary to date of our knowledge of canine distemper.

The recommendation of the Committee is, that we ought to all support any procedure that would help toward the standardization of these products. We at the present time do not have any agency in this country for that purpose.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have Chairman Reichel's report for the Committee on Distemper. What is your pleasure?

DR. CARY: I move that it be received.

DR. BARNES: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Cary and seconded by Dr. Barnes that the report be received and printed. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President, the Committee on Distemper is a special committee. We might like to know whether it is to be continued.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Is it the wish of the meeting that the Committee be continued? Otherwise, it will automatically cease to exist.

DR. CARY: I move that it be continued.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Cary and seconded by Dr. Mayo that the Committee be continued. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: I will now call for the report of the Committee on Education, of which Dr. H. E. Bemis, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is the chairman.

. . . Dr. Bemis presented the report. . . .

Report of Committee on Education

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The present Committee on Education was appointed by President Munce with the following outline of duties:

The Committee shall study and report annually upon progress and needs of veterinary education in correlation with other branches of education and the live stock industry. If necessary, the Committee shall inspect veterinary colleges from time to time and recommend annually a list of such colleges as should be recognized by the Association.

After reviewing the reports of the previous committees and the papers which have been presented from time to time by members of the faculties of the various schools and others from within and without the profession, the Committee decided at its meeting in Chicago, in December, 1928, that there was a need for a fact-finding survey concerning the veterinary profession and veterinary education.

In accordance with the duties of the Committee to investigate and report upon the needs of veterinary education in *correlation with other branches of education*, the Committee turned its attention first to other branches of educa-

tion, and found that medicine, dentistry, nursing, and engineering have all been minutely surveyed and volumes written covering every phase of their educational problems—hospitalization, distribution and activities of graduates, age and earning capacity. From this material, prophesies have been made concerning the future, which, in the case of medicine, extends to the year 1965.

We found that two other agencies were engaged in making a survey of veterinary education: the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Education, Washington, D. C., which is making a survey of land grant colleges; and the Rockefeller Foundation, which started a survey of veterinary education in Europe last year, and is now conducting a survey in the United States and Canada. Your previous committee cooperated with the Bureau of Education last year in starting the Land Grant College Survey, and the Chairman of your Executive Board, Dr. C. H. Stange, has been very active in the preparation of the material and in preparing the summary of the report. This report will be available during the coming year.

The Rockefeller Foundation, through the Director of Medical Sciences, Dr. Richard M. Pearce, and the Associate Director, Dr. Robert A. Lambert, has arranged with the Chairman of your Committee to assist in gathering certain information concerning veterinary education. The Foundation will investigate other phases and the information gathered from the two sources is to be freely interchanged.

The fullest cooperation is also promised by the Bureau of Education in Washington. Through this cooperation with the two other agencies, it is hoped that by another year a very complete report may be made. The work of your Committee will be to assemble facts from the other two reports, add to it other information which may not be contained therein, and combine the whole into one report for this Association.

This report will cover:

First: A study of the student body of the schools now in existence.

Second: A study of the curricula of the various schools.

Third: A study of facilities for teaching—buildings and equipment.

Fourth: A study of the preparation of faculties for teaching, the teaching load, number of assistants, etc.

Fifth: A study of the number, age, distribution, school of graduation, date of graduation, and earnings of veterinarians engaged in the various activities of the profession.

All of this work is in progress now. Information concerning the schools now in existence is being furnished by the schools and the Land Grant College Survey. Information concerning the Bureau of Animal Industry has been obtained from Dr. Mohler, and of the Army from Colonel Turner. All of the information gathered last year by the National Association of Bureau of Animal Industry Veterinarians has been turned over to this Committee.

Lists of registered veterinarians have been obtained from every state. The largest and most difficult task of obtaining a survey of those in practice remains to be accomplished. We hope to make this as complete as possible, and urge cooperation with the Committee on the part of all who may be called upon for information.

For the coming year, pending further investigation, the Committee recommends approval of the following schools:

Alabama Polytechnic Institute, School of Veterinary Medicine
 Colorado Agricultural College, Division of Veterinary Medicine
 Georgia State College of Agriculture, Division of Veterinary Medicine
 Iowa State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine
 Kansas State Agricultural College, Division of Veterinary Medicine
 Michigan State College, Division of Veterinary Medicine
 Université de Montréal, L'Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire
 New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University
 Ohio State University, College of Veterinary Medicine
 Ontario Veterinary College, University of Toronto
 University of Pennsylvania, School of Veterinary Medicine
 Texas Agricultural and Mechanical College, School of Veterinary Medicine
 State College of Washington, College of Veterinary Medicine.

In only one of these schools has any important change been made. L'Ecole de Médecine Vétérinaire, Université de Montréal, has moved its physical plant from Montreal to Oka, a distance of thirty miles from Montreal, and has extensively reorganized and increased its faculty. This school was visited by one of the members of this Committee, and in view of the obvious progress that is being made in the right direction, the Committee feels that the school should be approved for the coming year.

While these thirteen schools stand as one group, and are quite uniform as to entrance requirements, and fairly uniform as to content of curricula and length of course, there are wide differences in budgets, and consequently in size and experience of staffs, and in value of physical plants. Budgets for teaching only vary from \$127,000 down to \$20,000 or less and, in the majority of cases, they approach the lower limit rather than the upper limit.

In the opinion of the Committee the most serious handicap in veterinary education today is lack of adequate funds. This lack manifests itself in three ways:

First, lack of adequate physical equipment. This applies to at least half of the schools but is not our most serious problem.

Second, lack of funds to pay properly for the services of our best teachers and research workers. This manifests itself in two ways. A poorly paid teacher cannot afford to spend money on travel and study further to perfect himself in his chosen field, and where salaries are low some of our best young graduates cannot be persuaded to enter the teaching profession. There is too much of a gap between the earnings of our best practitioners and our best teachers.

Third, lack of funds to provide an adequate number of technicians, clerks and laborers. Our schools are far behind the schools of Europe in this respect.

The report of the Committee on Intelligence and Education, made by the Chairman, Dr. Leonard Pearson, in 1907, outlined the minimum requirements for an adequate veterinary college for teaching only. It specified seven major departments, including animal husbandry, each with a head and an average of two assistants making a staff of 21. The minimum salaries for heads was \$3000 to \$5000, for first assistants \$1800 to \$2500, and second assistants \$1200 to \$1800. The support budget provided \$75,000 and cost of plant totaled \$350,000. Considering the decrease in the value of the dollar since 1907, in terms of what it will buy today, not more than one or two of our schools have attained this minimum in 22 years.

Again, this Association, at its meeting in 1921, adopted a report of the Committee on Intelligence and Education which included "Essentials of an Approved Veterinary College." Section 6 of this report, dealing with faculty, reads:

"The college should provide at least five thoroughly trained veterinarians in charge of major departments, salaried so that they may devote their entire time to instruction and to that research without which they can not well keep up with the rapid progress being made in their subjects. A sufficient number of assistant veterinarians should be provided to conduct the work properly, the number of the latter being governed by the number of students and amount of research work being conducted. In no case should a head of department be a veterinarian of less than five years' experience in his particular major subjects."

Approximately, a third of our schools are struggling dangerously close to this borderline now.

This is for your information. Next year this Committee, armed with the information that will be available, hopes to be able to make a definite recommendation which, if adopted, will serve to help the schools in obtaining increased support through their governing boards and state legislatures, and which should serve to furnish accurate information concerning the true status of veterinary education and its relation to the value of live stock and the prevalence of animal diseases.

On the other hand, the Committee would like to draw attention to some notable events which mark epochs in veterinary education in America. The first is the celebration of the semicentennial of the oldest state school, at

Iowa State College. The history of the institution, written by Dean C. H. Stange, is a valuable piece of veterinary literature, which should be widely read. The second is the history of the development and service of the New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University, written by Dean V. A. Moore and presented on the occasion of his retirement from the deanship. The report is published in Vol. XIX, No. 2, of the *Cornell Veterinarian*. It should be read by every member of the profession and by all those interested in the profession. The third is the fact reported by Dean Giltner, that the Michigan legislature has approved a ten-year building program which includes three buildings for the Veterinary Division. The first is to be built in 1930, at a cost of \$75,000, to house the departments of anatomy, physiology and pharmacology. The second, expected two years later, to cost \$75,000, is to house pathology. The third, two to four years later, to cost \$250,000, is to house bacteriology and hygiene, a museum, auditorium and administration offices. Michigan is to be congratulated.

On the whole, veterinary education is progressing perhaps as fast as could be expected and is rapidly recovering from the post-war depression. It seems, however, that there has been a reawakening on the part of the profession and the public to the opportunities and the needs for veterinary service in all its branches. There should be some organization armed with facts, which can help guide the development from now on. The present schools are state or provincial schools, yet they are supplying the entire country with graduates. In some way, the states having no schools should help pay for producing their veterinary service.

In conclusion, it is recommended:

1. That the above named schools be approved for the year 1929-1930.
2. That a member of the Committee be added to represent Canada.
3. That the work of the Committee be continued and that the appropriation for the work be increased from \$300 to \$1000 for the coming year.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. E. BEMIS, *Chairman*.
E. A. BENBROOK
R. R. BIRCH
REUBEN HILTY
N. S. MAYO

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have before you the report of the Committee on Education. What is your desire?

DR. L. W. GOSS: I move that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board.

DR. CARY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Goss and seconded by Dr. Cary that the report be received and referred to the Executive Board. Are you ready for the question?

DR. MAYO: There is one thing that I wish to call to the attention of the members of the Association and that is, the splendid work that has been done by the Chairman of this Committee, Dr. Bemis. I happen to be a member of the Committee but I haven't done any work to amount to anything.

But particularly I wish to emphasize the fact that work of this character is very important, and it is essential that those who do such work, as has been done in the past year, be continued on the Committee for another year. I mean to say that the con-

tinuity of this work is of extreme importance, and I sincerely hope that the incoming administration will consider this fact.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: That is taken care of in the Constitution and By-laws.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Committee on Veterinary Biological Products, of which Dr. M. J. Harkins, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is Chairman, will be received at this time.

. . . Dr. Harkins presented the report. . . .

Report of Committee on Veterinary Biological Products

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Veterinary Biological Products held meetings on two occasions during the Association year.

This Committee has had its work well planned for it, which will extend over a period of several years. The magnitude of the task of classifying veterinary biologics according to their value or efficiency is now before the Committee.

The 1928 report stimulated considerable interest and, in December, the Committee, while in session, received a delegation from the Representatives of Biological Producers, who presented a suggested classification of the nomenclature as well as of the products.

The individual names submitted will be considered as each product is classified by the Committee rather than as a whole. The Committee is of the opinion that such a procedure will save time and effort, as it is possible that some of these products may be discontinued or the name changed at a future date.

The Committee wishes to assure the manufacturers of biological products that they appreciate the cooperative spirit they have shown and trust that these relations will be continued.

Reference is made to the last paragraph of the 1928 report (October, 1928, number of the JOURNAL), in which it is recommended that the name, under which each product is classified by the Committee, be accepted as the official name.

The list as published in that report is a listing of the names under which the various biologics were marketed at that time and not a classification by the Committee.

It has been noted during the past year that several manufacturers have revised their lists of biologics, making fewer products, thus simplifying the matter of selection by the practitioner.

The Committee recognizes there are several products which are used entirely within the state in which manufactured and not subject to federal supervision.

The Committee recommends that in the states where this exists the proper state authorities take steps, including the enactment of legislation, if necessary, to control this situation; and further recommends that the state requirements be similar to those of the federal government.

The Committee proposes to proceed to carry out instructions of the Association in its policy and classify veterinary biologics as outlined in the 1926 report.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) M. J. HARKINS, *Chairman*

(Signed) F. A. IMLER

(Signed) R. E. STEEL

(Signed) H. J. SHORE

F. A. ZIMMER

DR. HARKINS: Mr. President, I wish to make a motion that this report be accepted and published as part of the proceedings.

DR. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Harkins and seconded by Dr. Ferguson that this report be received and published as part of the proceedings. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE called for the report of the Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals. No member of the Committee was present to give the report.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Executive Board will be received.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: A new function of the Executive Board is to recommend candidates for honorary membership in the Association, a function that was previously delegated to the Committee on Intelligence and Education. At this time the Executive Board authorizes me to place in nomination the name of Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, for election to honorary membership in the Association. Now, according to the By-laws, this nomination must lie on the table for twenty-four hours before final action is taken.

The following brief statement, setting forth the accomplishments of the nominee, was prepared by Dr. J. R. Mohler, in conformity with the provisions of Section 1 of Article 16 of the By-laws.

Secretary Hyde holds the degree of Bachelor of Agriculture from the University of Michigan. As Governor of Missouri, he directed his efforts to improve educational facilities throughout the State and to develop agriculture. As a farmer, he operates three farms and is interested in the veterinary profession as a live stock owner. As Secretary of Agriculture, he is intimately associated with the movement for the relief of agriculture, including live stock producers of the country, and he directs the policies of the Bureau of Animal Industry.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Have any of the members present anything to offer for the good of the Association or the profession? If not, the Chair will entertain a motion to adjourn until 2:00 p. m. tomorrow in this room.

DR. BEMIS: I move that the meeting adjourn.

The motion was seconded and the meeting adjourned at 4:00 p. m.

ADJOURNMENT

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, August 15, 1929

The fourth general session was called to order at 2:00 p. m., by President Munce.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: At this time we will have the report of the Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals, to be presented by Dr. Maurice C. Hall.

Dr. Hall presented the report.

Report of Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals

PART I. INTRODUCTION

The prevention of a number of transmissible diseases of animals has been so strikingly successful that we may look forward with a high degree of confidence to equal success in dealing with current and as yet unsolved problems. The foundation of our success is largely based on three main points: a knowledge of the nature and characteristics of the disease, a workable understanding of the essential facts by a large number of people, both within and without the profession, and consistent and uniform procedure by all concerned.

In the prevention of transmissible diseases it is essential to have general uniformity of opinion and methods of attack. The public at large must be made to understand the nature and importance of the problem, first, from the economic standpoint as it concerns the live stock industry and, second, from the public health standpoint for those diseases that are directly and indirectly communicable to man. The veterinary profession as a whole must be thoroughly familiar with the newer knowledge regarding the disease, upon which prevention is based. With this knowledge well in hand, every practicing veterinarian must refuse to permit his client to be satisfied with or accept temporary, less troublesome, less expensive methods "in preference to more difficult ones which are known to be successful." This quotation, taken from the report of the Committee on Abortion of the U. S. Live Stock Sanitary Association, is one of the most significant statements that has been made in a long time. The psychology and philosophy of every live stock owner are such as to cause him to feel that there must be some very inexpensive measures that will solve the problem.

The question is often asked by both laymen and veterinarians as to what is going to become of the veterinary profession. It is surprising what a large number of people seem to feel that because motor-driven vehicles have replaced the horse in so many instances, it follows that there is no further use for a veterinarian. Veterinarians themselves who ask this question must be wholly unfamiliar with the prevalence of diseased animals among the live stock in the country, and the newer conception of disease control in live stock.

There ought to be some way to make known the total value of our domestic live stock population, its importance as a part of our national prosperity, the immense loss from disease, a great part of which is preventable and, finally, the relation of many animal diseases to public health problems.

The present keen interest of the public in health maintenance widens the field for service of the veterinary profession. Never has there been so great a need for men trained in animal disease prevention work as now, and the response to this immediate responsibility and opportunity lies with the veterinary profession itself.

PART II. TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES OF HORSES

By W. W. Dimock, Lexington, Ky.

The transmissible diseases of horses and mules at this time are apparently well under control. No outbreak of dourine has been observed since 1912. Glanders for all practical purposes has been eradicated from the country. Success attained in the eradication of a certain type of transmissible disease in the equine species is well illustrated in the case of these two diseases. While the control and eradication of glanders were helped, in a degree, through the decrease in the number of horses kept closely confined in cities and towns, the real foundation of effective control work was the reliability of mallein as a diagnostic agent and the adoption of uniform regulatory measures based on the specific nature of the disease.

The use of space for a brief discussion of some of the acute specific infectious fevers of horses seems justifiable. Strangles, influenza, pneumonia, shipping fever and closely related conditions which were formerly so prevalent and troublesome, especially in young horses, are undoubtedly much less common and are more intelligently dealt with than formerly. As a whole, the group of specific infectious fevers represents a problem that is worthy of more serious attention than it now receives. More definite information as to the specific nature of these diseases will be followed by a marked improvement in methods of prevention.

Biological products used for the control and prevention of this group of diseases are not satisfactory, largely because they are not altogether based on a knowledge of the specific cause of the disease. For influenza especially we need more definite knowledge regarding the cause, otherwise more specific biological products, either curative or preventive in action, cannot be hoped for. Complications frequently met with in cases of influenza are the result of morbid agents often more injurious than the cause of influenza itself. In outbreaks of influenza, and possibly strangles, non-specific infections and parasitisms too often become the determining factors in the outcome of the disease. However reliable and specific our methods and products for the prevention of strangles, influenza and pneumonia in horses may be, we cannot expect that even specific biological products will prevent these diseases when the constitution of the animal is undermined by the action of other agents capable of tissue destruction.

Horses that are physically sound and properly cared for will usually recover from these acute infectious fevers without treatment. In cases of severe secondary infection and parasitism, the animal will not recover even with the best of treatment. The veterinary profession can no longer afford to take the criticism that often comes from the loss of animals under its supervision, nor can it afford to accept the loss of confidence of the owner in the biological products used, when the fundamental reason for failure was due to causes which existed previous to the occurrence of the particular disease in question or which were permitted to develop along with it.

The veterinarian who fails to recognize the existence of these complications and permits his client to continue to raise young animals without protecting them against parasites and other devitalizing factors that make health impossible, has failed to perform his full duty and often exposes the profession as a whole to unnecessary criticism and loss of confidence.

We must develop a program of animal health as a part of the live stock owner's business policy. Horses free of minor organic diseases, parasites and nutritional disturbances, will withstand to a marked degree attacks of the acute infectious fevers.

Equine contagious abortion offers perhaps the best example of a specific, acute, transmissible disease that may be accurately diagnosed and definitely controlled and prevented through the use of a biological product.

The majority of cases of infections in new-born foals are now known to be prenatal in origin. They are directly transmitted *in utero*. For years efforts to control these infections have been almost altogether directed toward them as postnatal infections. The solution of the problem of infections of the new-born is to be found in the practice of breeding hygiene.

PART III. TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES OF CATTLE

By J. Trauim, Berkeley, California

Of the transmissible cattle diseases, the Committee desires to call your attention to the following, which very recently or comparatively recently have been brought to the attention of those interested in live stock in certain sections of the United States or throughout the United States.

2. *Anaplasmosis*: This disease was first described by Theiler, in 1908, in South Africa. In the United States it was first observed by Boynton¹, in December, 1925, in California. It was found in Florida, in 1927, by L. T. Giltner² and in Oklahoma by George W. Stiles.³ Since then the disease has been reported in Arizona, Florida, Louisiana, Kansas, Nevada and Oregon,

and probably exists in other states. On account of the rather high mortality in dairy cows and the long period of indisposition and the unthriftiness and mortality in other bovines, it is of great economic importance.

The first definite available indication of the existence of the disease in the animal is the presence of the marginal bodies in the red cells. These usually make their first appearance in from six to eight days before other symptoms are observed. The icterus, which is one of the pronounced clinical manifestations appears fairly late in the course of the disease. Anemia, with marked reduction in the red cells and hemoglobin, is a constant symptom, the former varying in number between one and three million per cu. mm. In severe cases the blood count may drop to less than one million. The hemoglobin varies between 10 and 50 per cent on Dare's hemoglobinometer, approximating from 1.38 to 6.9 grams of hemoglobin per 100 cc of blood. The anemia is attended with the usual changes in the blood, such as anisocytosis, polychromasia, punctatebasophilia, nucleated red cells and myelocytes. The duration of the disease varies from two to five weeks, the animal either dying within a few days after the external symptoms make their appearance, or gradually improving and regaining full health. During the course of the disease the temperature may increase to between 40 and 41 degrees C. for four or five days at the height of the disease, at which time the marginal bodies are most numerous. At this time the feces voided are rather characteristic. They form in hard pellets and are covered with mucus. The pulse increases in severe cases to 140 to 150 per minute. The respiration is also markedly increased, in some instances reaching 90 per minute. Animals recovered from the disease are apparently immune, although they remain carriers and the disease can be transmitted by their blood for a period of at least two years.⁴ Such carriers are apparently healthy and their blood seldom shows the abnormal conditions, although anisocytosis persists for some time and marginal bodies may be found in rare instances.

The mode of transmission of this disease has not as yet been determined. It has been mistaken by a few for anthrax, because of the large and pulpy spleen so frequently present in both of these diseases, but no difficulty should be encountered in making a diagnosis by the microscopic examination of smears. Red water, a disease found particularly in Nevada and to some extent in California and elsewhere, is sometimes mistaken for this disease, but here also no difficulty should be encountered in differentiating these since red water is more acute, shows no marginal bodies in the red cells, and is constantly featured by hemoglobinuria and the characteristic infarcts in the liver.

Texas fever is most difficult to differentiate from this disease. It should cause no difficulty in countries where the Texas fever tick is not present. In sections of the South, where the tick has not as yet been eradicated, native cattle showing the symptoms described should be suspected of being infected with anaplasmosis rather than with Texas fever until definite diagnosis is made. Imported cattle, however, would be apt to develop Texas fever more rapidly.

2. *Coccidioidal granuloma*: Within recent years this disease in human beings has attracted considerable attention in certain sections of California and for a time it was considered as peculiar to that state. However, eleven cases have been reported in other parts of the United States. It is a specific, chronic, granulomatous disease which is invariably fatal. It is caused by *Coccidioides immitis*, belonging to the ascomycetes. It obtains its name from the fact that the asci spores of the causative agent resembles coccidia.

In 1918, L. T. Giltner⁵ isolated *Coccidioides immitis* from the bronchial and mediastinal lymph-nodes of a cow slaughtered at San Diego, California. More recently Dorothy Beck,⁶ of the California State Department of Health, established the presence of this organism in seven of 38 specimens examined. In all cases the lesions were in the bronchial or mediastinal lymph-nodes, 6 from cattle and 1 from sheep. Traum⁷ has recently established, through guinea pig and cultural inoculations and examination of smears, the presence of this disease in two cows in which the lesions in the mediastinal lymph-nodes were from 7 to 10 mm. in diameter. All lesions in cattle reported thus far have been found in the bronchial and mediastinal lymph-nodes. Experimentally, generalization of the disease in cattle was accomplished by intra-

venous inoculation, while subcutaneous injection resulted only in a localized lesion.⁵ These findings suggest that cattle are somewhat resistant to this infection.

From the standpoint of an epidemiological study, it is of great concern also under the heading of skin tuberculosis or skin lesions in tuberculin reactors, whether man contracts the disease from animals. Giltner⁶ believes that the supposition of Ophüls and MacNeal and Taylor that man may contract the disease from animals is well founded. Evidence on this point, however, is limited to the fact that the disease has been found in both man and beast. Miss Beck,⁶ who has made extensive epidemiological studies, concludes that man probably does not contract the disease from animals but that both contract it from the same source, as is now believed to be the case with actinomycosis.

3. *Lymphangitis or acid-fast skin infections of cattle:* This disease, described also under the heading of skin tuberculosis or skin lesions in tuberculin reactors, has received considerable attention within recent years, and those interested in tuberculosis eradication realize what an important and serious matter this condition is. The Committee feels that the true nature of the acid-fast involved has not yet been definitely determined and that in spite of the fact that some evidence has thus far been gathered to show that some of these cases are caused by bovine tubercle bacilli, the Committee believes that in the present state of our knowledge, those working with this disease must bear in mind that the oneness of all the conditions described under the various headings may not be the same, especially as to the causative agent, and that for the time being we are justified simply in stating that some of the so-called skin lesions are due to tubercle bacilli, and to make the very general statement that all of such conditions are caused by bovine tubercle bacilli is simply an easy and somewhat unscientific way out of a difficult situation.

4. In the state of Washington, the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the State Department of Agriculture are cooperating in an attempt to solve a pneumonia affecting dairy cows which appears to be of infectious nature. In many herds a large percentage of the cows have been affected and many of them have succumbed to the disease. To date, no definite conclusions have been reached as to the causative agent.

5. *Johne's disease:* This disease, while not new to us, has recently received renewed and considerable attention from the hands of research workers in animal diseases. Although it is widespread in New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Maryland, it is perhaps on account of its insidious nature and difficulty of recognition at times that it has been overlooked in other states. In the far-western states, Washington and Oregon report extremely few definitely diagnosed cases of Johne's disease. Dr. Records, of Nevada, reports that in the course of fourteen years only two cases have appeared as far as he knows in that state and in one of these the diagnosis was quite well warranted. In California one case of Johne's disease has been diagnosed several years ago and in spite of the continuous lookout maintained for it, no others have been recognized by veterinarians in this state.

It appears to the Committee that these observations may have some bearing on the epizootology of this disease. In the far-western states, especially California, large numbers of cattle are being imported annually from Wisconsin and perhaps some of the other states that are suffering from this disease and it is strange that the disease has not obtained a foothold in those states. On the other hand, Nebraska, which for a long time considered itself free from this disease, has recently encountered several severe outbreaks.

The Committee congratulates the Bureau of Animal Industry on obtaining an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars for the study of bovine infectious abortion. This money is distributed among the various agricultural experiment stations throughout the United States.

The Committee desires to call attention to the outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease which occurred recently in Los Angeles County, California, in which one hog ranch and four dairies were involved and in which 3271 hogs, 274 cattle, and 22 goats were destroyed. The first case was diagnosed on January 18, 1929. All quarantines except on infected premises were removed on April 1, and upon infected ranches on June 29, 1929. The total cost to both state and federal governments was \$183,818.29. The Committee feels that the live

stock industry of the country is greatly indebted to the U. S. Department of Agriculture, to the California State Department of Agriculture, to the Los Angeles County Livestock Inspection Department, and to the Division of Veterinary Science of the University of California, for the prompt and effective manner in which they eradicated and prevented the disease from spreading to other parts of California and to other states.

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PART IV. THE PREVENTION AND CONTROL OF SHEEP DISEASES

By Henry W. Turner, *New Hope, Pa.*

Sheep owners in many sections have depended, to a large degree, on their own knowledge to combat disease in their flocks. Their knowledge of diseases, particularly of transmissible disease, has been limited to a great extent to their own and their neighbors' experience. They do not fully realize the great losses that have occurred from this kind of flock management, losses which in many instances might have been avoided, or have been less severe, if they had sought competent veterinary advice.

There is a reason for this, and in many cases it is the attitude of the veterinarian himself. In the past, too many veterinarians have shown little or no interest in sheep diseases when consulted by the sheep-owner. For this reason the owners have depended for information on what could be gleaned from agricultural journals, experiment station reports, and commercial organizations which had something to sell.

The sheep industry of this country is made up of the small farm flocks of the East and Middle West and the large flocks on the ranges of the West. While all flocks are subject to the same class of diseases, the location, as well as the conditions under which these flocks are kept, bring different problems. The larger flocks of the western ranges may be practically wiped out by the invasion of a transmissible disease. Knowing this danger, the stockmen of the West recognize the value of veterinary service in the prevention and control of transmissible disease. Many wool-growers' associations have veterinarians constantly employed in the oversight of their flocks. In addition to sheep- and wool-growers' associations, federal, state and regulatory authorities are giving assistance to veterinarians and sheep-owners in the control of these diseases, and are enforcing regulations to prevent the spread of disease.

In the farm flocks of the central and eastern states, it is the parasitic diseases that require constant attention. These are by far the most important of all sheep diseases. It has been estimated that from 70 to 80 per cent of all diseases affecting farm flocks are due to parasites. The internal parasites are the most prevalent, and the prevention of these parasites is a complex problem, as the infection is directly due to the ingestion of eggs and larvae deposited through the feces on the food. The control of infestation calls for constant effort in infected flocks, due to the feeding habit of the sheep. Pastures on which infested sheep graze are subject to constant contamination and, as a large majority of sheep are maintained on permanent pastures, this is a serious problem. At the present time the methods of control of internal parasites are through frequent administration of medicinal agents and through pasture rotation. While we cannot expect to eradicate these diseases entirely by this method, we can control to some extent certain of these parasitic infestations. But for the ultimate eradication of these diseases we must look for other methods which will prevent the lambs from becoming infested. Some system of management along sanitary lines must be worked out in order to keep the lambs free from parasites.

PART V. TRANSMISSIBLE DISEASES OF DOGS

By W. A. Barnette, Greenwood, S. Car.

In preparing a report on transmissible diseases in canines, rabies, distemper, internal and external parasites and so-called running fits, or fright disease, have been discussed briefly. We know that canine distemper and rabies are transmissible diseases. In view of the fact that internal and external parasites are so closely related, and in many cases are the factors which aid in transmitting disease, internal and external parasites have been taken into consideration.

As regards running fits, or so-called fright disease, it might be mentioned in connection with transmissible diseases, even though no facts have been established that it is a transmissible disease.

Canine distemper: The successful control of canine distemper is a subject of paramount importance and interest to the veterinary profession. Investigations have been made and work done on canine distemper for a number of years, and until the last four years apparently little progress has been made. The causative agent has been classified among filtrable organisms.

The veterinary profession has been provided with methods of immunizing and treating canines against distemper, and many thousands of dogs have been treated, in most cases with very satisfactory results. While all of the work of preparing treatment for treating and immunizing against distemper in dogs has not followed the same line, it is generally conceded by most of the workers that it is possible to establish a lasting immunity against the disease. Apparently investigations have gone far enough at this time to assure our profession that methods are worked out which have proven to be satisfactory in treating and immunizing against distemper.

So-called running fits or fright disease: At this time so-called running fits, or fright disease, in some sections has reached an alarming state. Insofar as absolute proof goes, the cause of this condition or chain of symptoms in the dog remains unsettled. Reports which we gather from various parts of the country show that this disease occurs in all sections of the United States, but that it is found more frequently in the southern and midwestern states than in other sections. It seems that the same symptoms may be associated with a variety of things. Improper diet seems to play an important part in the condition in some sections. The occurrence of foreign bodies, such as sharp bones, gravel, nails, etc., in the alimentary tract seems to play a part in the production of so-called running fits, as does too long a use of a ration very high in carbohydrates. Worms, and particularly hookworms, are credited with being responsible for this condition in some sections. Dogs which are properly fed, regularly exercised, free from parasites and kept in general good condition, are rarely affected with this condition.

The fact that so many different things seem to be able to produce the same chain of symptoms would lend one to suspect that these things are not the causes, but are things which may lay a foundation for the disease, and that somewhere there is a common causative factor for this condition. It is possible that the immediate exciting factor is an infection by an organism, which is ordinarily not pathogenic or capable of producing the disease, but which becomes pathogenic or capable of producing the disease when the resistance of the host is markedly lowered by the things mentioned above or by other things. This disease is a serious problem for the small-animal practitioner, and little progress has been made in controlling these "running fits."

In some sections veterinarians are reporting good results following repeated injections of rabies vaccine. Apparently, the only possible benefit to be derived from this material would come as a result of the absorption of nerve tissue contained in the rabies vaccine. It is possible that any normal nerve tissue would give the same result.

Parasites (internal and external): There is certainly a large field of work on the study of internal and external parasites of the canine and their relation to other animals. All of the various parasites have not been identified, neither has the most satisfactory control and treatment been offered. The dog comes in closer contact with man than any other animal, in hunting, as a companion, pet, etc. This, alone, is sufficient to warrant careful investigation and study of the methods of control for external and internal parasites of dogs.

Rabies: The extensive use of rabies vaccine by the veterinary profession in vaccinating canines against rabies by the single-injection method has demonstrated its efficiency. Rabies vaccine, when properly prepared and administered, will undoubtedly control outbreaks of rabies.

One of the main duties of our profession is the protection of human life and of domesticated animals against rabies. The use of rabies vaccine in all parts of the country has without a doubt demonstrated that little improvement can be made on our present method of vaccinating and controlling the disease.

PART VI. DISEASES OF POULTRY

By Alvin Broerman, Reynoldsburg, O.

Prevention is the principle that must be considered in dealing with the transmissible diseases of poultry. The large number of individuals kept on a farm make this principle paramount. Many of the diseases of poultry spread rapidly and cause losses before they are recognized.

Preventive measures will do much to keep fowls free from disease, since infection frequently gains entrance to flocks through the introduction of new birds from infected flocks or by contact with diseased fowls. Diseases may be carried by man and animals from infected to non-infected premises. In some cases infection is evidently transmitted by birds that fly from one farm to another. Show birds or newly procured fowls should be quarantined and held under observation for about a month before they are added to existing flocks.

Some diseases can be prevented by proper feeding and housing. Poultry must be supplied with a ration containing the elements essential for growth and reproduction. The houses should be well lighted and ventilated to keep them dry. The habits of poultry make it necessary to clean the houses frequently. Proper feeding and suitable sanitary measures will provide conditions favorable to maintaining fowls in good health so that their natural resistance to disease will not be lowered.

The soil on which fowls are kept year after year becomes badly infested with ova of parasites and may also harbor disease-producing organisms. Some of the diseases may be prevented by raising young birds on clean ground and separated from the adult fowls. It is desirable to move poultry-houses on clean soil and this can be accomplished where a system of crop rotation is employed.

The most effective means of combating bacillary white diarrhea in chicks is by the eradication of infected breeding stock. Adult fowls that are carriers of the infection should not be used as breeders. It is possible to limit the spread of the infection in incubators by increasing the humidity of the air. The use of formaldehyde gas has been advocated recently to destroy this infection during incubation. The greatest progress toward the eradication of bacillary white diarrhea can be made by establishing flocks from eggs, chicks or breeding stock that are free from this infection.

Sanitation is very important in preventing coccidiosis and conditions should be provided for the young stock that will eliminate the ingestion of infective material. In controlling this disease consideration must be given to frequent cleaning of the houses and to dryness, as no sporulation of the oocyst takes place in dry places. Keeping chicks on wire, such as hardware cloth, will do much to prevent infestation.

Fowl-pox is one of the most commonly occurring diseases in districts where poultry is produced on a large scale. Immunization of the young fowls should be practiced on farms where this disease occurs annually. Preventive vaccination with preparations containing living virulent chicken-pox virus should be administered only to healthy fowls and all susceptible fowls on the premises are to be vaccinated. The element of danger in connection with the use of this type of vaccine must be well understood so that severe post-vaccination reactions may be avoided. Vaccination should not be practiced on poultry farms where fowl-pox has never existed or where conditions are such that the infection is not likely to be introduced.

PART VII. PARASITIC DISEASES

By Maurice C. Hall, Washington, D. C.

As regards the prevention of parasitic diseases of live stock, there are certain recommendations which may be made at this time.

1. One of the most essential things is a survey of the distribution of parasites of live stock in the United States. Some tentative surveys have been made, but in the absence of adequate machinery for the purpose much more remains to be done. If the veterinarians of this country would add to our knowledge by published records of the parasites prevalent in the region in which they work, it would serve a very useful purpose.

The logical machinery for making a survey of many of the parasites of live stock, especially those responsible for condemnations of meat and various organs and tissues as food, would be the meat inspection service of the federal Bureau of Animal Industry. At the present time this service has not the men and money to undertake statistical studies of condemnations for disease conditions of various sorts, but your Committee would recommend that the Association urge an expansion of the meat inspection service to enable it to undertake statistical work, to trace diseased animals to their point of origin whenever possible, and to cooperate with veterinarians and educational agencies for the control of these diseases at their points of origin.

2. A vital thing in connection with the control of parasites is an expansion of research in veterinary parasitology. Your Committee believes that the federal units for research in parasitology should be increased, and that the veterinary colleges and state agencies should be encouraged to obtain funds for research in this field and to extend their activities in this field. Parasitology has been neglected in this country and deserves increased attention. Every year numbers of parasites are brought to light which have never before been found in the United States, and some of these are pathogens, sometimes new species. As a field of research, parasitology offers large and sure returns to competent workers.

3. At the present time the control of parasites must depend largely on medicinal treatments. The destruction of parasites affords immediate returns in the way of cure of disease and also along the lines of prophylaxis by shutting off renewed supplies of the eggs necessary to continue the parasite life cycle. Prophylaxis of a dependable sort has not been established for many parasites, and may prove to have sharp limits of usefulness in connection with sanitary measures for animals which cannot be put under a very strict sanitary regime.

The use of treatments for the control of parasites is a matter which primarily concerns the veterinarian. To a large extent the poultryman and stockman have formed the habit of treating their own animals for parasitic infestations. The situation is due partly to the fact that such practice has either not been sufficiently remunerative to attract the veterinarian or so expensive as to preclude the possibility that he would be called in. However, it still remains true that the difficulties of diagnosis and the dangers from potent drugs call for the services of the veterinarian and, as far as possible, veterinarians should cultivate this field.

4. For the most part, prophylaxis is the business of the farmer and the stockman. It is a matter for the farmer to decide as to whether or not he uses the swine-sanitation system in raising pigs. However, the veterinarian can do much good by advising his clients in connection with prophylaxis against parasites. Animals dead from parasitic infestation do not furnish patients for the practitioner or help the farmer to pay the veterinarian's bills. In addition to the practising veterinarian, the federal, state and county forces interested in such matters can do much to develop the use of such prophylactic measures as we have for the control of parasites.

5. Quarantine measures have been invoked for the control of such parasites as cattle ticks and mange mites, but for the most part it is out of the question to apply quarantine measures to parasites in general. Under the circumstances parasites are spreading and will continue to spread, but apparently it will be necessary to depend on the activities of veterinarians in treatment and on educational measures for the ultimate control of most parasitic diseases.

6. One of the most effective measures we have for the control of certain parasites is the meat inspection service of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Parasites which are sent to the tank are very definitely destroyed and their chance of reproduction ended. If federal inspection were extended to all plants, or inspection outside the Bureau extended to cover all animals slaugh-

tered and brought to the level of the federal inspection, such parasites as hydatids and certain other tapeworms would inevitably die out. Even the sterilization of the contents of the digestive tract under modern slaughter-house conditions, in place of the disposal of such contents in the insanitary, haphazard manner prevalent around small country slaughter-houses and on many farms, does much to assist in the control of parasites. Therefore, every move in the direction of increased inspection and the betterment of inspection is a move in the direction of parasite control.

7. The problem of parasite control involves a large problem in education. The subject of parasitology deserves more emphasis than is given it in most veterinary colleges, if graduates are to handle this subject in an efficient and modern way. The farmer and the stockman need education in the control of parasitic diseases, and the veterinarian in practice can assist the federal, state and county officials in this work. More knowledge and a wider diffusion of knowledge are needed for a satisfactory control of parasitic diseases of live stock.

DR. HALL: In order to expedite matters, I shall move that this report be received, and that a Committee on Prevention of Transmissible Diseases of Animals be continued.

DR. WILLIAM MOORE: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have heard the report. A motion is made by Dr. Hall and seconded by Dr. Moore that the report be received, and that a special committee of similar function be continued. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We will return now to the regular program of the afternoon, and I will call for the report of the Committee on Policy, of which Dr. T. H. Ferguson, Lake Geneva, Wisconsin, is chairman.

Report of Committee on Policy

DR. FERGUSON: Mr. President and Members: Your Committee on Policy had a meeting in December, in Chicago, at which time they took up for consideration the activities of the teachers under the Smith-Hughes Act, and it was decided at that time that the matter needed some handling in Washington, and there was a committee appointed to take care of that, and all that we can report on that particular item at this time is progress.

The Committee has taken care of some important matters that have been brought before them at this meeting, some of which are under consideration at the present time; so we will have to ask you to wait until 1930 for a more complete report.

Thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have before you the report of the Committee on Policy.

DR. MAYO: I move that the report be received and the Committee continued.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: A motion has been made by Dr. Mayo, and seconded by Dr. Kinsley, that the report be received and the Committee continued. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Committee on Tuberculosis, of which Dr. A. E. Wight, Washington, D. C., is chairman, will be received at this time.

DR. WIGHT: Mr. President and Gentlemen: The report this year is unanimous and very brief. It consists of a brief summary of the progress made in the United States, which I shall not read in its entirety, but you will have an opportunity to see it, of course, in the proceedings. This is true also of the report for the Dominion of Canada. We are grateful to Dr. Watson for this part of the report. These are more or less statistical. There was some question whether they belonged in this report, but this year we didn't have much else to put in, so we put them in anyway.

Dr. Wight presented the report.

Report of Committee on Tuberculosis

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Your Committee desires to report that the cooperative tuberculosis eradication work in the United States and Canada has continued to make very satisfactory progress.

PROGRESS IN THE UNITED STATES

During the year ended June 30, 1929, 11,683,720 tuberculin tests of cattle were reported, of which 206,764, or 1.8 per cent, reacted. Approximately 465,000 cattle were tuberculin tested for interstate movement by approved veterinarians. These are included in the total above reported.

The greater part of the cooperative work has been conducted under the area plan, and at this time there are about 1,200 counties in which the plan has been or is now in operation. There are at the present time 740 counties classed as modified accredited areas, and 30 towns in the State of Vermont are also so classified. These modified accredited areas are located in 33 different States. All of the counties in North Carolina and Maine are now in the modified accredited area.

The maximum Federal indemnity for tuberculous cattle was increased, effective February 19, 1929, from \$25 to \$35 for grade cattle, and from \$50 to \$70 for purebred cattle. The maximum State indemnity was also increased in several cases. Substantial Federal and State appropriations have been made, assuring the continuance of the work for another year.

PROGRESS IN THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Under the "Accredited Herd" and "Restricted Area" plans of tuberculosis control and eradication the demand for further activities has steadily increased and difficulty is experienced in satisfying it. Complete statistics for the past fiscal year are not yet available, but will be included in the forthcoming Annual Report of the Veterinary Director General. The number of fully accredited herds has considerably increased; restricted areas have been

retested and extended, and work in new areas undertaken. The policies and plans pursued evidently meet with the approval and support of the great majority of the stock owners; good progress is being made and future prospects are bright.

A continuous program of research is conducted by the Dominion Department of Agriculture at its Animal Disease Research Institute and subsidiary laboratories and includes studies on tuberculin, anti-tuberculosis vaccination, especially the Calmette-Guerin method, and various problems in human, bovine and avian forms of tuberculosis. The National Research Council of Canada cooperates through its Associate Committee on Tuberculosis research and supports work undertaken by University Departments and other agencies.

GENERAL STATEMENT

Your Committee desires to call attention to and highly commend the publication of U. S. Senate Document Number 7, which contains the valuable contribution of Dr. C. H. Mayo, made at the meeting of this Association held at Minneapolis, Minnesota, last year; also, to approve and highly commend the action taken by Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the United States Bureau of Animal Industry, in preparing for general distribution an excellent article covering the reliability of the tuberculin test. Publicity of this kind is of much value in bringing about a clearer understanding among cattle owners in regard to the tuberculin test as an agent for use in diagnosing tuberculosis among cattle.

It is urged that all veterinarians who perform postmortem examinations of reactors to the tuberculin test do everything they can to explain the nature of tuberculous infection and disease to the owners of the cattle if they are present, because such action is very helpful and is a means of getting the proper information to the owner at a time when he is especially interested in it.

The Committee recommends that this Association continue to support and endorse the Uniform Methods and Rules, and amendments thereto, governing the establishment of fully accredited herds of cattle and modified accredited areas; also, to recommend that more rigid requirements be adopted if such be found desirable in effecting proper control of tuberculosis among live stock.

It is further recommended that research activities be continued, both as to studies of the disease itself and to all matters pertaining to its detection, eradication, and prevention among susceptible live stock.

(Signed) A. E. WIGHT, *Chairman*

(Signed) HARRY CALDWELL

(Signed) E. A. Watson

A. F. SCHALK

JOHN PATTERSON

DR. WIGHT: I recommend the adoption of this report and the continuation of the Committee.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Wight and seconded by Dr. Williams that the report of the Committee on Tuberculosis be received, and the Committee continued. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals, of which Dr. H. D. Bergman, Ames, Iowa, is chairman, will be received.

DR. BERGMAN: The Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals has complied with the request of the Committee on Resolu-

tions, that committee reports be brief, and this report is largely a summary of the activities of the Committee during the year.

Dr. Bergman presented the report.

Report of Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Reporting at the Minneapolis meeting last year and based upon the experience and contacts of one year, the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals presented a tentative program of possible activities for such a committee, at the same time emphasizing some of the difficulties in the development of such a program. Nor was it contemplated that such a program could be made effective in one or even two or three years, but rather developed over a period of years, meanwhile profiting by experience and at the same time providing such service to the profession and public as the time of the individual members and limited finances would allow. Both the major program and the difficulties of complete attainment still stand. However, certain progress has been made.

Since the 1928 report, the status of the Committee has changed from that of a special committee, as originally appointed in 1927, to that of a standing committee of the A. V. M. A., with stipulations as to personnel, periods of service, and the chairmanship. This alone is a progressive step, as it provides a fairly permanent council of apparently qualified individuals, as a part of the A. V. M. A. organization, to which various matters relative to proprietary pharmaceuticals as applied to the lower animals may be referred for opinion or advice. In such capacity this committee has cooperated in a large number of instances during the year with a wide variety of interested agencies. This report of the activities of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals is presented merely as a progress report. It is not proposed to discuss details as regard individual projects. These are matters of record. Briefly the activities of the Committee during the year may be outlined as follows:

(1) Advisory relations have been established with several of the largest agricultural publications on the matter of live stock remedy advertising and many opinions have been requested and given.

(2) Conferences and correspondence have been had with various individuals both veterinarians and laymen, where opinions or information have been sought on various phases of live stock remedy, manufacture, advertising or use.

(3) Additional contact has been developed with the Food, Drug and Insecticide Administration of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture and plans are in progress to develop this contact further, as in many instances our interests are mutual. Certain cooperative activity has been carried out during the year.

(4) Cooperation has been extended to Secretary-Editor Hoskins in the way of opinions and suggestions on matters of advertising in the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A.

(5) Opinions have been requested and given to legitimate manufacturers whose products or by-products have been purported to have remedial value in addition to their normal use. One of the most fruitful of these contacts resulted in discouraging the extolling of the remedial use of a nationally advertised lye for various animal ills.

(6) Contacts have been made whereby results of analyses of certain proprietary products have been made available to the Committee. The Committee has no means of securing such analyses within itself and these contributed analyses have been extremely valuable in a number of instances, even having a bearing on advertising in the JOURNAL of the A. V. M. A.

The above constitute the principal lines of endeavor of the Committee this year, and while possibly not appearing especially formidable at first glance, the record shows much time and work by men contributing their services, and positive results in many instances having a large bearing on either the manufacture, advertising or use of veterinary proprietary pharmaceuticals. However, the surface has only been scratched. The work to date has been largely a matter of handling problems presented by various manufacturers

publishers and individuals for opinion or advice. This work has and will continue to increase as it becomes generally known by various interested agencies that such authoritative and unprejudiced service is provided by the A. V. M. A. Much of the best work of this committee does not lend itself to publication, particularly with reference to its advisory relations on matters of remedy advertising, yet the results are positive and it is the result that counts. Often a formula is presented in confidence by some well-meaning but misguided individual who has been led to believe that he has something different and specific. During the year a conference with such an individual representing certain large banking interests resulted in withdrawal of financial support to the manufacture of a nostrum, and its ultimate withdrawal from the market. It is the policy of the Committee at present to assume a cooperative attitude rather than a militant attitude in approaching its duties. Our resources and facilities will not allow of the latter at the present time.

Cooperation and assistance extended to individuals and organizations who desire and need the kind of assistance we are prepared to offer seems to be the best method of progress under existing conditions. Likewise this committee has received excellent cooperation during the year from various ethical manufacturers of veterinary products, pharmaceutical and otherwise. One Omaha firm, for example, spent considerable time and money collecting evidence for the Committee on a nostrum which evidence was ultimately turned over to the federal authorities. Especially helpful has been the cooperation of Dr. J. H. Weiner, of Kansas City, a consulting chemist, who has submitted to the Committee the results of analyses of a large number of veterinary proprietary pharmaceuticals made during the year. These analyses are on file as a part of the committee records and in a number of instances have been the key to the situation in discouraging sale or use. The matter of securing analyses of secret-formula preparations is one of the problems of the Committee, neither funds nor facilities being available for this purpose at the present time.

In concluding this brief progress report let it be said that an additional year's experience has further demonstrated that this committee is pioneering in a field which, if properly developed, has possibilities of great service to both the veterinary profession and the live stock industry. How far the limited resources of the A. V. M. A. will allow the work to be developed is a question. Good work is being done at present and it has been a great satisfaction to note the apparent prestige of such a committee of this organization and the apparent willingness of various agencies to accept its opinions and decisions when sought. It cannot be doubted but that this committee, and through it the A. V. M. A., has gained much in prestige during the year in many quarters and a sensible cooperative attitude with many agencies will allow increased opportunity for excellent work, all of which should accrue to the interests of the veterinary profession.

As stated in the report of last year and based upon the further experiences of this year, the Chairman of this committee questions whether any member of this organization can give the time required of the Chairman at least, to carry out the functions of the Committee as they should be developed. Limited progress can be made and cooperation extended as it is sought. Possibly that is as far as we can go at present. Ultimately this committee should head up in the Association offices. The chairmanship is a full-time job. The similar organization of the American Medical Association demonstrates this. There certainly is no more important field of effort that this Association can enter than this one. It should be carefully surveyed and studied, looking toward the development, in so far as the resources of the Association will allow, of ways and means within the Association of offering, not only as at present, cooperation as requested, but of also taking the initiative in the matter of questionable proprietary pharmaceuticals offered to both the veterinary profession and live stock industry.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) H. D. BERGMAN, *Chairman*

(Signed) R. A. CRAIG

(Signed) R. S. AMADON

G. H. GLOVER

E. L. QUITMAN

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have before you the report of the Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals. What is your desire?

DR. KINSLEY: I move its acceptance.

DR. W. H. KELLY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Kinsley and seconded by Dr. Kelly that the report be received. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the special Committee on International Veterinary Congress will be received next. The Chair is informed by the Chairman, Dr. Mohler, that this report will be presented by Dr. Adolph Eichhorn, of Pearl River, New York.

Report of Committee on International Veterinary Congress

DR. EICHHORN: Mr. President and Gentlemen: During the past year the preparations for the International Congress in London have been concluded, and in the month of January I, personally, had the pleasure of attending organization meetings of the Committee for Great Britain. It was presided over by Sir John M'Fadyean. At that time the members of the Committee were chosen. Sir John M'Fadyean expressed the hope that the United States would be well represented at the Congress.

Dr. Merillat, who has just recently returned from abroad, attended a meeting in Paris, which was the final organization meeting of the International Congress, and on that occasion a definite program was established, and for your information I will read the program as finally adopted.

GENERAL SECTIONS

1. Foot-and-Mouth Disease (the multiplicity of the virus and immunization).
2. Tuberculosis (protective vaccination).
3. Infectious Abortion of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.
4. The Role of the Veterinarian in Animal Husbandry.
5. Relation of Veterinary Science to Public Health with Special Reference to the Production and Distribution of Meat and Milk.
6. The Legislative Control of Veterinary Practice.

SECTIONAL MEETINGS

- I. First Section: Pathology, Bacteriology and Infectious Diseases.
 1. Anthrax (its spread through animal raw products).
 2. Hog Cholera (pathology and protective vaccination).
 3. Rabies (protective vaccination).
 4. Distemper (pathology and protective vaccination).
 5. Pox.

6. Standardization of Biological Products (serums, vaccines and diagnostic agents).
- II. Second Section: Internal Medicine, Surgery and Obstetrics.
 1. The Treatment of Diseases Caused by Nematodes and Trematodes with Medicinal Agents.
 2. Parturient Paresis.
 3. The Prevention and Treatment of Sterility.
 4. Acute Mastitis.
 5. Diseases of Young Animals.
- III. Third Section: Tropical Diseases.
 1. Theileriosis.
 2. Trypanosomiasis.
 3. Rinderpest (prophylaxis).
- IV. Fourth Section: Diseases of Fowl.
 1. Fowl Pox and Infectious Rhinitis.
 2. Fowl Typhus and White Diarrhea of Chicks.
 3. The Treatment of Diseases Caused by Parasites.
- V. Fifth Section: Animal Husbandry and Feeding.
 1. Principles of Breeding.
 2. Diseases Caused by a Deficiency of Lime Salts and Vitamins.
 3. Scientific Principles in Nutrition.

The reporters for these different subjects will be chosen by the Permanent Committee, and Secretary-General DeBlieck has requested that America submit the names of six reporters for the different subjects. On Tuesday evening the Committee met at this hotel and selected reporters for the following subjects:

1. Tuberculosis.
2. Infectious Abortion of Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.
3. Relation of Veterinary Science to public Health with Special Reference to the Production and Distribution of Meat and Milk.
4. Hog Cholera.
5. Fowl Pox and Infectious Rhinitis.
6. The treatment of Diseases caused by Nematodes and Trematodes with Medical Agents.
7. Scientific Principles in Nutrition.

The reporters will represent only the United States. Canada will choose her own reporters.

Your Committee recommends that the report be accepted and that the Committee be continued, and at the same time, if you don't mind, I desire to make a few brief remarks with regard to membership in the International Veterinary Congress.

As you know, at every International Congress they accept memberships from the profession, and such membership entitles the one who subscribes to receive all of the proceedings of the Congress. It is hoped that from the American Veterinary Medical Association a good representation will subscribe for membership in the Congress, as the proceedings, which are usually published in three volumes, will be worth while. Those who desire to subscribe can communicate with me, and we will in turn request the organization in Europe to accept the subscribers to the International Congress.

With regard to the official trip which was authorized by the American Veterinary Medical Association at the meeting in Minneapolis, arrangements have been made with regard to the itinerary. We hope that a good many of the members will participate, as we expect to have a good time not only professionally, but also from the social end of it.

Thank you. (Applause)

I move that this report be received and the Committee continued.

DR. ACKERMAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Eichhorn and seconded by Dr. Ackerman that the report be received and the Committee continued. Are you ready for the question?

. . . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Committee on Dairy Farm Inspection, to be presented by Dr. L. A. Klein, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Chairman, will be received at this time.

. . . . Dr. Klein presented the report. . . .

Report of Committee on Dairy Farm Inspection

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

Adequate official control of municipal milk supplies requires laboratory tests to be applied to samples of the milk and a sanitary inspection to be made of the farms on which the milk is produced and of the plants from which it is distributed to the consumer. The laboratory tests have been standardized, the chemical tests by the Association of Official Agricultural Chemists and the bacteriological tests by the American Public Health Association, but no standard method of sanitary inspection has been adopted. As a veterinary training is required to make a sanitary inspection of a dairy farm properly, it appeared that this Association, representing as it does the veterinary profession in the United States and Canada, should define a standard method for the sanitary inspection of a dairy farm. Therefore, a resolution was adopted at the meeting of the Association in Philadelphia, in 1927, authorizing the appointment of this committee to "draw up an outline of a proper system of dairy farm inspection."

An outline was prepared and presented for the consideration and approval of the members of the Association at the meeting in Minneapolis, last year, but it was decided to postpone action on it until this year and to print it in the JOURNAL and give the members an opportunity to read and consider it carefully before voting on it.

The outline was published in the October, 1928, number of the JOURNAL, on pages 770 to 776. The members of the Committee have heard no suggestions of changes or additions and have none to suggest themselves. It is therefore recommended that the outline be submitted to the members of the Association for approval in the form in which it was presented last year, a copy of which is attached hereto.

Very respectfully,

(Signed) LOUIS A. KLEIN, *Chairman*

J. PAYNE LOWE

F. D. HOLFORD

C. W. EDDY

J. P. BUSHONG

DR. KLEIN: Now this outline consists of several pages. It would take some time to read it. It has all been published in full in the JOURNAL*. Every member interested has had a chance to read it and comment on it, and send in criticisms. We have received none, and, since it would take a long time to read this report and a very long time to give it proper consideration if we go into it in that way, I, therefore, make the motion that this report be adopted as printed in the JOURNAL and the Committee be discharged.

DR. FERGUSON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Klein and seconded by Dr. Ferguson that the report be adopted and the Committee discharged. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Committee on Standard Milk Control Code, to be presented by Dr. George W. Grim, Ardmore, Pennsylvania, Chairman, will be received. Is a member of the Committee present and ready to report for this Committee? If not, we will call for the report of the special Committee on Humane Society Hospitals, to be presented by Dr. R. S. MacKellar, New York City, Chairman.

Report of Committee on Humane Society Hospitals

DR. MACKELLAR: Mr. President and Gentlemen: As I reported to you at the Minneapolis meeting, for some time past there has been a great deal of dissatisfaction, in some of our larger cities, concerning the activities of humane societies and associations that maintain small-animal hospitals in direct competition with practicing veterinarians. This matter was brought to the attention of this Association, and Dr. Hilty, while president, appointed a special committee to deal with this condition and to confer with a similar committee representing the humane societies of this country. On July 10, 1928, we had our first joint meeting in the A. S. P. C. A. headquarters, 50 Madison Avenue, New York City. We were received by the committee of the humane societies with great cordiality and consideration and immediately cordial relations were established. We had several joint conferences with the committee. October 24, 1928, we drew up a tentative code of ethics. I will read this code of ethics to you, and I might say that, at the December, 1928,

*Copies available on request to the Secretary.

meeting of the Executive Board, held in Chicago, this code of ethics was unanimously approved.

A Proposed Code of Ethics for Humane Societies and Veterinarians

The American Veterinary Medical Association and humane societies exist by right of public approval, legal authorization and from necessity. Each has its appointed task in the field of animal welfare; the veterinarian diagnosing and prescribing for, treating and conserving the life and well-being of the animal; humane societies working for the protection, relief and comfort of the animal from the humane standpoint. The veterinary profession and the humane societies have much in common and at all times there should exist between them the closest cooperation.

In the development of the veterinary profession, the building and maintenance of hospitals and kennels, with their specialized services, have become a source of large revenue to the owners. Facilities somewhat paralleling these efforts have been created on a philanthropic basis by some humane societies. Carried forward by a zeal to serve the animals in a more effective manner, there have been instances where such societies have extended their work and provided a type of service that is regarded by representatives of the A. V. M. A. as competitive.

It is conceded that veterinarians have contributed liberally to the success of many humane societies through assistance rendered gratuitously, or at special fees by them, in the care and treatment of cases brought to their attention by humane organizations, and that largely through their liberal cooperation the humane societies have developed the animal clinic. In turn, the humane societies, through their educational work, have greatly enhanced the popularity of, and the demand for, the services of the veterinarian; especially is this true in the care of small animals which, until popularized by humane organizations, constituted but a small part of the veterinarian's practice. The action of humane societies in compelling those owning or employing animals in a suffering condition, or in need of professional skill, to consult a veterinarian has also created a large volume of new business for the veterinarian.

It is believed that a basis for a much broader and far more constructive cooperation can be developed by conference between the two interests. On behalf of the veterinarians it is agreed that a code of ethics outlining the attitude of the A. V. M. A. should be drawn in simple form, on a broad, liberal basis, to be amended as the cooperation grows and need for amendments become apparent; and that the humane societies shall endeavor to avoid those things which are essentially competitive with the practice of veterinary medicine and surgery, because of ample veterinary facilities already existing, while still living up to their mission of protecting animals and assuring their relief from unnecessary pain and suffering.

We believe that the members of the A. V. M. A. should cooperate actively with humane societies, giving such of their advice and services as will be for the best interests of all, and that the humane societies and the A. V. M. A. shall work together to place their practices and operations on the highest ethical and humane plane.

As a basis of agreement the following principles are advanced:

1. There should exist at all times the heartiest and most loyal cooperation between veterinarians and humane societies;
2. That humane societies should endeavor, in the building of their work, to avoid conflict with the development of the veterinary profession;
3. That the humane societies should continue to emphasize the importance of the humane care and treatment of all animals, and that in localities where the veterinary profession is unable or neglects to provide the facilities for this being done, that it logically rests upon the humane societies to undertake the task.
4. That there should be exchange of counsel between the veterinarians and the society in each community, in an endeavor mutually to work for the better treatment, care and condition of animals in that district;

5. That in each community where there is a humane organization, there may be developed a joint council to which grievances on the part of either the veterinarian or the humane society should be referred for consideration and friendly adjustment;

6. That the humane organizations use their best influence, through the advice of their officers and through their published literature, to urge the public to avail themselves of the services of qualified veterinarians in all matters requiring professional skill or knowledge and, as far as possible, the societies should encourage and cooperate with state and national veterinary medical associations;

7. That the A. V. M. A. shall use its influence to have introduced into the curricula of the veterinary colleges correlated instruction in the humane care and treatment of animals; an exposition of the duties and responsibilities of humane societies in the enforcement of the law against cruelty to animals, and the importance of an early development of a close bond of fellowship between such societies and the veterinary profession;

8. That well-organized and fully equipped humane society animal hospitals and clinics, such as already exist in some cities, offer an exceptional opportunity for training and furthering the work of the veterinary profession, and that it should be the policy of such organizations to offer their facilities to all licensed veterinarians on an equitable basis.

This tentative code of ethics was adopted and passed unanimously at the National Convention of Humane Societies at New Orleans, November 22, 1928. This is the resolution as adopted there.

Resolved that the report, on the code of ethics covering the relation between the humane societies and veterinarians, of joint committee, consisting of representatives of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the American Humane Association, and humane societies, be accepted; that the code of ethics be approved and adopted by the delegates of this convention; that the report and code of ethics be included in the minutes; and that steps be taken to secure their adoption by local humane societies and state organizations. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: You have before you the report of the special Committee on Humane Society Hospitals. What is your desire?

DR. MAYO: I move that the report of the Committee be accepted and the Committee continued. It seems to me that in order to carry out this proposal it will be necessary for this Association to have some committee for that purpose, at least for the near future.

DR. MACKELLAR: We would like to have this tentative code of ethics adopted. The American Humane Societies adopted it unanimously at their New Orleans meeting, last November.

DR. MAYO: I understood that the report of the Committee included this code of ethics.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Your motion is that the report be received?

DR. MAYO: Have the report adopted.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been regularly moved and seconded that the report as presented be adopted and the Committee be continued. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Committee on Resolutions, to be presented by Dr. B. T. Simms, Corvallis, Oregon, Chairman, will be received.

Dr. Simms presented the following resolution:

Resolution

WHEREAS, the President, the Secretary, the Treasurer and the Executive Board of this Association have worked so diligently and served so ably in making this meeting a success, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association does hereby express its appreciation to President Munce, to Secretary Hoskins, to Treasurer Jacob and to each and every member of the Executive Board.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Simms and seconded by Dr. Williams that the resolution be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

Dr. Simms then presented the following resolution:

Resolution

WHEREAS, The success of this sixty-sixth annual meeting of the American Veterinary Medical Association has depended so largely upon the work of the Local Committee on Arrangements and the cooperation of those who have served with this Committee, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association does hereby extend its sincerest thanks to the Local Committee on Arrangements, and be it further

Resolved, That this Association hereby expresses its appreciation of the very fine cooperation of the Book-Cadillac Hotel and its staff, and be it further

Resolved, That it is especially appreciative of the courtesies extended by Parke, Davis and Company and by the Detroit Creamery Company, and be it further

Resolved, That the Association thanks the press for the generous publicity they have given the meeting, and be it further

Resolved, That this Association extends special thanks to Dr. H. H. Halladay, Dr. Burt R. Shurly, Hon. C. C. Kellogg and Mr. Jack Miner for contributing so freely of their time and talent in entertaining the attending members.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of this resolution.

DR. W. H. KELLY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Simms and seconded by Dr. Kelly that this resolution be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

Dr. Simms then presented the next resolution:

Resolution

WHEREAS, Our most worthy colleague, Dr. Benjamin Meade Bolton has crossed the Great Divide, and

WHEREAS, He contributed so materially to the fundamental knowledge of the science of disease control, therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Association does hereby express its sympathy for his family and its appreciation of Dr. Bolton and his work.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of this resolution.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Simms and seconded by Dr. Mayo that the resolution be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

Dr. Simms then presented the following resolution:

Resolution

WHEREAS, More than half the time of this meeting has been devoted to either committee reports or the transaction of business, and

WHEREAS, The great majority of the membership in attendance is primarily interested in papers, and

WHEREAS, The President, the Secretary and the Executive Board are working on plans whereby a higher percentage of the time of the annual meetings can be used for technical papers and discussions, therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do commend our officials for such efforts and that we request that they continue such efforts until a plan of procedure may be perfected which will allow the presentation of more technical papers and the abbreviation of reports and business sessions.

DR. SIMMS: I move the adoption of the resolution.

DR. KINSLEY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Simms and seconded by Dr. Kinsley that the resolution be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The report of the Budget Committee will go over, with your permission, until the evening session. The Executive Board report by Dr. Hoskins will now be received.

Report of Executive Board

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I will have to ask your indulgence and patience. The Executive Board did not adjourn until about half past one o'clock, and my secretary has not had time to get everything in proper shape for presentation to the Association.

I think the first thing that we had better do is to take up the nomination for honorary membership which was presented yesterday, and which may be disposed of at this time, namely, Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, recommended for election to honorary membership in the American Veterinary Medical Association by the Executive Board.

DR. KINSLEY: I move the adoption of that recommendation.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Kinsley and seconded by Dr. Mayo that Honorable Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, be elected an honorary member of this Association. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The next matter is in connection with the creation of four additional Executive Board districts. The membership of the Association has been growing rather rapidly during recent years, and as evidence of that fact we have at least one district now having in excess of 1000 members.

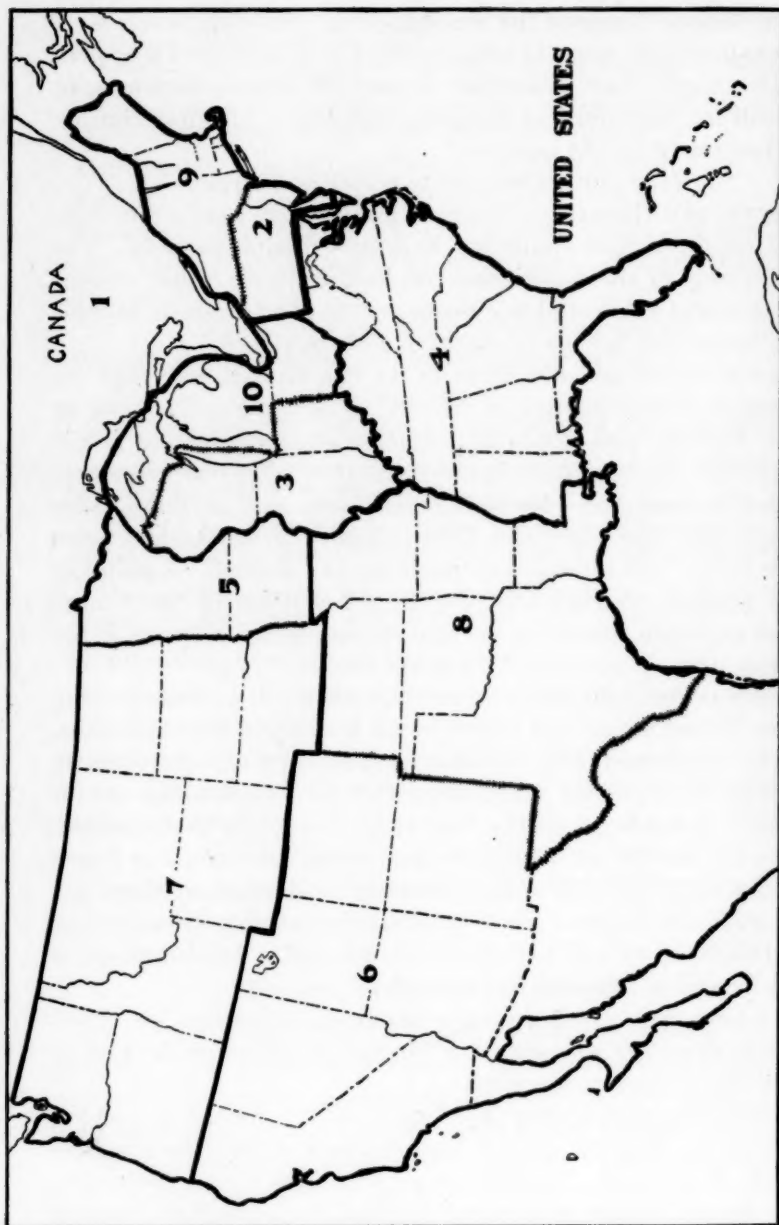
The Constitution and By-laws do not recommend that an Executive Board district be divided at any particular time or when the density of membership reaches any certain point, but it is left with the Executive Board to do that whenever necessary.

At the time the present Constitution and By-laws were adopted and five Executive Board districts created, there were between five and six hundred members per district. A plan has been worked out that provides for the division of the United States into nine Executive Board districts instead of five as at the present time. Canada will make the tenth.

There is one thing which is very apparent. If you take a map of the United States and sketch in the Executive Board districts, you are impressed with the size of several of them, particularly the two west of the Mississippi River. District No. 6, for instance, extends all of the way from California to Louisiana. When this matter was being discussed before the Executive Board it was pointed out that in that great stretch of territory there was probably not a great deal of common interest between the veterinarians, we will say, of California and of Louisiana, or of Arizona and of Missouri, for example.

We have very much the same situation in District No. 5, extending all of the way from the Mississippi River on the east to the Pacific Coast on the west.

Briefly, the plan is this: To divide Districts Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6. District No. 2 at the present time consists of the New England States, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware. It is planned to take away from District No. 2 the New England States and New York and create a new Executive Board district out of those two states, leaving Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware as District No. 2.



EXECUTIVE BOARD DISTRICTS

Heavy solid lines show boundaries of present districts. Shaded lines show where Districts Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 will be divided, to form Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10.

Heavy solid lines show boundaries of present districts. Shaded lines show where Districts Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 will be divided, to form Districts 7, 8, 9 and 10.

EXECUTIVE BOARD DISTRICTS

Executive Board districts after redistricting is effected in 1930

EXECUTIVE BOARD DISTRICT	AREA	MEMBER	TERM EXPIRES	MEMBERS IN DISTRICT
1	Canada.....	Geo. Hilton	1932	162
2	Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware.....	E. P. Althouse	1933	429
3	Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin.....	L. A. Merillat	1933	501
4	Kentucky, West Virginia, Virginia, Maryland, District of Columbia, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Cuba, West Indies and South America.....	C. A. Cary	1934	474
5	Minnesota and Iowa.....	C. H. Stange	1930	478
6	California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Mexico, Central America and Canal Zone.....	Geo. H. Hart	1931	402
7	Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Alaska, Hawaii and Philippine Islands.....	To be elected (5-year term)*	1935	394
8	Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana.....	To be elected (1-year term)	1931	459
9 -	Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York.....	To be elected (2-year term)	1932	452
10	Ohio and Michigan.....	To be elected (4-year term)	1934	445
At-large	.....	R. S. MacKellar	1932	

*The length of the terms of office for the first members of the Board to be elected in the new districts is given. Subsequent terms of office will be five year in all cases.

If this division were to be made at this time, and with our present membership, it would divide these two districts on the following basis: 436 members in the new district consisting of the New England States and New York, as against 418 in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware—a very equal division.

District No. 4, the South, is to be left as it is for the present, with a membership of 456.

Going to District No. 3, which at the present time consists of Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and having in those five states at the present time in excess of 1,000 members, it is proposed to take away from District No. 3 the states of Michigan and Ohio and make a new Executive Board district out of those two states, leaving Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana as District No. 3. On the present membership basis we would have 446 members in the new district and 559 in District No. 3.

Going into District No. 5, the Northwest, it is planned to leave Minnesota and Iowa in that district and create a new district out of the other states. As a result of that split-off we will have 466 members in District No. 5 against 391 in the new district, the Dakotas and west to the Coast, including Washington and Oregon.

In District No. 6 it is proposed to split off the Eastern section, Louisiana, Arkansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas and create a new district of those states, leaving District No. 6 as California, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona as well as the Philippines and Hawaii, which are at present in that district. As a result of that division, we will have 455 members in this new district, and 373 in the old district.

Those figures, of course, will change as membership increases or decreases, but it makes a fairly equal distribution of our members among the ten districts, the district—in the United States—having the smallest membership being No. 6, with 373, and the largest No. 3, with 559. Canada, which constitutes District No. 1, has 159 members.

Now, in connection with the Executive Board members in those districts, the plan includes holding an election in each new district. In all cases the present Executive Board members reside in the part of the old district that is left in each case. The plan also provides for staggering the terms of office in such a way that as early as possible we will have the terms of office expiring at the rate of two each year. That will work out very nicely. You will recall that the length of the term of office of an Executive

Board member at present is five years, so with ten Executive Board districts and a five-year term, it will mean two elections per year, and will make it impossible for any violent or sudden change in the personnel of the Executive Board to take place during any one year.

As a part of the plan, I understand an amendment to the Constitution and By-laws will be introduced making provision for the outgoing president to be an ex-officio member of the Board for one year. This amendment, of course, cannot be adopted until one year hence, and would not apply to the present incumbent, Dr. Munce, or President-Elect Ferguson; during his term of office as president, but in the event of its adoption one year hence, it would apply to President-Elect Ferguson, because he would immediately become the outgoing president and as such be ex-officio a member of the Board for one year.

It is planned to continue the office of member-at-large, so that when this proposed plan is completed we will have an Executive Board consisting of thirteen members instead of seven as at the present time.

The concluding paragraph of Article 5 of the Constitution, Section 8, reads as follows: "Any district"—that is any Executive Board district—"may be divided and new districts created upon recommendation from the Executive Board, by a majority vote at any regular meeting of the Association."

The Executive Board recommends the plan that has just been presented to you, of creating four additional Executive Board districts by splitting Districts Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 6 along the geographical lines as explained to you: (See table and map.)

DR. CARY: Mr. President, if it is in order, I move that the Association approve the recommendation.

DR. N. F. WILLIAMS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Cary and seconded by Dr. Williams that the recommendation of the Executive Board for dividing certain Executive Board districts and creating four new districts, in accordance with the chart as submitted, be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: While we are waiting for Dr. Hoskins to procure some material from his office, and in order to conserve time, I should like to make a statement now, which I had intended to make later, but before taking up new business. It is this: I want to sincerely thank and express my very deep ap-

preciation to the chairmen and members of the various committees for the very earnest effort which they have put forth, and the very loyal support they have extended me during my term of office.

Those who have served in the past as chairman of a committee, or who have served on a committee, understand the work that is done, the very hard work, the sacrifices that are made, and the hours that are put in in carrying on the work of a committee, and if there has been any success, or whatever success has been accomplished during the present administration, it has been due very largely to the efforts of the committees during the year, and I, therefore, sincerely thank the chairmen and the members, not only the committees that have reported today, but those that reported yesterday or at any other period of the meeting. (Applause)

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Dr. Ward Giltner, who is our representative to the American Association for the Advancement of Science, appeared before the Board and read a letter that he had received from Dr. Poynter, who is Secretary of Section N, of the A. A. A. S. That is the section with which the A. V. M. A. is affiliated. In this letter the A. V. M. A. was asked to put on, either in whole or in part at least, the program of Section N at the next meeting of the A. A. A. S., to be held in Des Moines during the approaching holiday season, that is, between Christmas and New Years, I believe.

Dr. Giltner and the members of the Board felt that this was a wonderful opportunity for veterinarians to show what they can do in very high-class company, and looked with favor upon the proposal. After a very thorough discussion, it was moved by Dr. Hart and seconded by Dr. Mohler, and carried, that the Board recommend to the Association that Dr. Giltner be given the power to accept the invitation, and that a committee be appointed to work with Dr. Giltner to take care of the matter.

I move that this recommendation be approved.

DR. MAYO: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Secretary Hoskins and seconded by Dr. Mayo that this recommendation just read be approved. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Dr. C. E. Cotton appeared before the Board and directed attention to the fact that veterinarians in Minnesota would like to have a committee of the A. V. M. A.

appointed to work with engineers of the Minnesota Department of Health in connection with investigating water-borne diseases of animals. I believe that there have been a number of outbreaks of diseases among animals in Minnesota that have been traced to the drinking water. In some cases, if I understand the situation correctly, drinking water has carried infections, in other cases impurities, in other cases water has not been potable, and in still other cases animals on certain farms, drinking the water on those farms for any length of time, begin to show signs of disease. The engineers and chemists who have made the investigations conducted up to this time are able to go only so far, when they find they need the assistance of veterinarians.

It was pointed out by Dr. Mohler that there is considerable information already available on this subject, of work previously done, but it has never been gathered together, classified, correlated, indexed, and so forth, so a motion prevailed that the Board recommend to the Association the appointment of a special committee to gather together these data and make the same available for veterinarians, as well as engineers and chemists. In other words, it is proposed that we have a special committee on water-borne diseases of animals. I suppose that would be a fair name for it.

I move that this recommendation of the Executive Board be approved, empowering the incoming president to appoint such a committee.

DR. W. H. KELLY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Hoskins and seconded by Dr. Kelly that a special committee to perform the duties indicated in the report be appointed. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

PRESIDENT MUNCE: This completes the reports of committees with the exception of the Committee on Budget, which committee will report this evening. This carries us to unfinished business. Have the officers or the members present any unfinished business to be acted upon? If not, we will call for new business.

DR. REUBEN HILTY: There are two proposals for amendments that I wish to present at this time. I would like to read both of them at once.

. . . Dr. Hilty read the proposed amendments. . . .

DR. HILTY: Article V, Section 2, of the Constitution, now reads as follows:

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall deliver an address at the regular annual meeting. He shall appoint all committees and shall be ex-officio a member of each standing committee. He shall appoint those officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for and perform such duties as properly devolve upon a president. No president shall be eligible for re-election to that office.

It is proposed to amend this section to read as follows:

The President shall preside at all meetings of the Association and shall deliver an address at the regular annual meeting. He shall appoint all committees and shall be ex-officio a member of the Executive Board and of each standing committee. He shall appoint those officers whose appointments are not otherwise provided for and perform such duties as properly devolve upon a president. No president shall be eligible for re-election to that office.

Article V, Section 7, now reads as follows:

There shall be an executive board consisting of one member-at-large and one member from each Executive Board district that shall be created as hereinafter provided. (By-laws, Article 10.)

It is proposed to amend this section to read as follows:

There shall be an executive board consisting of one member-at-large and one member from each Executive Board district that shall be created as hereinafter provided, the immediate past president and the president (ex-officio.) (By-laws, Article 10.)

DR. CARY: I move that the proposed amendments be referred to the Executive Board for their recommendation and for action at the next annual meeting.

DR. J. E. CRAWFORD: I second the motion.

DR. MAYO: When these proposed amendments come up next year, will there be an opportunity to change them, if it seems desirable?

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Yes, or while in the hands of the Executive Board during the year. Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

DR. CARY: I wish to propose an amendment and I wish to say that one of the reasons for presenting it is not to compel adoption, but to let the Executive Board consider the question of a little more revenue, and this is one of the proposed methods.

. . . Dr. Cary read the proposed amendment. . . .

DR. CARY: Article 5, Section 1, of the By-laws, now reads as follows:

There shall be a membership fee of five dollars (\$5.00). The annual dues of active members, including subscription to the JOURNAL, shall be five dollars (\$5.00), payable in advance on the first day of January.

It is proposed to amend this Section to read as follows:

There shall be a membership fee of eight dollars (\$8.00). The annual dues of active members, including subscription to the JOURNAL, shall be eight dollars (\$8.00), payable in advance on the first day of January.

DR. CARY: This is proposed because it was reported by the Secretary that it is costing us more to run the business of the Association than we are paying. Something must be done to raise more revenue. Now, this is only a method. This is a proposed amendment for you to act on next year. I move that it be referred to the Executive Board for their action.

DR. E. B. ACKERMAN: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It has been moved by Dr. Cary and seconded by Dr. Ackerman that the amendment to the By-laws, as read, be referred to the Executive Board. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Mr. President and Members: Another amendment. This concerns changing the names of two of the present sections. Article 12 of the By-laws now reads as follows:

Section 1. The Association shall be divided into the following sections:

- A. General Practice.
- B. Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene.
- C. Education and Research.
- D. Small Animals.
- E. Poultry.

The Executive Board may make additional sections as deemed expedient.

It is proposed to amend line 4 of this Section, which now reads, "B. Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene," to read "B. Disease Control and Food Hygiene," and to change line 5, which now reads, "C. Education and Research," to read "C. Experimental Pathology."

Mr. President, I recommend that this proposed amendment be referred to the Executive Board.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Secretary Hoskins that the proposed amendment to the By-laws as read be referred to the Executive Board. Do I hear a second?

DR. J. F. DEVINE: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: There is another matter to report at this time and it concerns the election of an Executive Board member in District No. 4, which came to a close two months ago. In that election there were cast a number of ballots that did not conform strictly to the letter of the law, if I may use such a term. The election was very close, and the disposition of those ballots

might have influenced the outcome of the election one way or another.

For that reason, the facts were placed before the Executive Board for a ruling as to the disposition of these ballots which were not in strict accordance with the provisions of the Constitution and By-laws covering Executive Board elections. When the status of these ballots was determined, the results indicated the election of Dr. C. A. Cary, of Auburn, Alabama, as a member of the Executive Board for District No. 4, for the term beginning at the close of this meeting.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Dr. Cary, have you any response to make?

DR. CARY: Mr. President, I want to say that there won't be any trouble over it at all. I appreciate the honor the members of this Association from my district have conferred upon me in electing me a member of the Executive Board without my solicitation. I want to thank them from the bottom of my heart.

DR. MAYO: Does this, or some similar events in elections, necessitate any change in the Constitution and By-laws that would make more clear the requisites of ballots? If such is needed, I think that the proposal to make such a change should be made now.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I think I can answer Dr. Mayo, and this will undoubtedly be interesting to all of you. During the time that I have been Secretary we have held upwards of ten Executive Board elections, and practically every time there has been some contingency that is not specifically covered in those sections of the By-laws relating to Executive Board elections. I made notes of these contingencies as we went along, and at the special meeting of the Executive Board, held in June, 1928, I covered these various points in a report to the Executive Board. The Board, in turn, instructed me to draw up a set of rules and regulations to cover some of these minor points in connection with the ballots and Executive Board elections.

To give you an illustration of a point or two not covered: We had, for the first time during this recent election, the withdrawal of one of the nominees, one of the five highest in the primary election. That point is not covered in the By-laws, and I really didn't know what to do under the circumstances.

We took care of it in this way: The ballot was drawn up with the names of the five highest, which included the name of the candidate who desired to withdraw. With each ballot that was sent out, we included a letter quoting from the letter of the

nominee declining to run, in other words, expressing his wish not to be a candidate. That procedure met with the approval of the candidate, and that is how we took care of that contingency in that particular case.

Another point: The By-laws refer to ballots of "the same date and issue." It has never been clear in my mind just exactly what was meant by those words. Our records show that when the time of the year rolls around for us to send out the letters requesting nominations in an Executive Board election—which, by the way must be done six months before the annual meeting, and with our annual meeting coming in August, that time usually falls in February—at that time approximately 40 per cent of our members have not yet paid their dues. Therefore, they are not eligible to vote in any election.

It has been our custom to send ballots to these members just as fast as they paid their dues, provided, of course, that the sixty-day period had not expired. In doing that, it has been our belief that it was never the intention of the By-laws to disfranchise anybody, and, if you will think a minute, it is very easily possible for a check for dues to pass some of these ballots in the mail. In other words, we may mail a ballot out today to a member in the district whose dues are paid up, and the next morning receive a check for dues from some member whose dues were not paid the previous day.

All of these points have been covered in a set of rules and regulations which have been drawn up for the guidance of future Executive Board elections.

DR. N. S. MAYO: I am glad to know that, but it seems to me that this information should be published in the JOURNAL, so that it may be sent to the members, because I am sure they need the information regarding these ballots.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: With your permission we will stand recessed until 8:00 p. m. in this room this evening.

. . . The meeting adjourned at 4:30 p. m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

THURSDAY EVENING, August 15, 1929

The fifth general session was called to order at 8:00 p. m., by President Munce.

The following program was presented:

"Liver Flukes," Drs. J. N. Shaw and B. T. Simms. (Motion picture presented by Dr. Simms.)

"The 1929 Outbreak of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in California," Dr. John R. Mohler. (Published in September JOURNAL.)

"How to Handle Foxes," Dr. J. E. Shillinger. (Motion picture.)

"Problems in Veterinary Parasitology in the United States," Dr. Maurice C. Hall. (Published in September JOURNAL.)

* * * *

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Secretary Hoskins has a few matters to present before we proceed to the inaugural exercises.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The first is the report of the Committee on Budget, which was deferred from the afternoon session.

Secretary Hoskins presented the report.

Report of Committee on Budget

MR. PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS:

The Committee on Budget recommends that the following amounts be appropriated for the purposes indicated, for the ensuing year:

President's contingent fund.....	\$ 500
Treasurer's contingent fund.....	300
Horse Association of America.....	50
Publicity work.....	300
Committee on Abortion.....	200
Committee on Education.....	500
Committee on History.....	100
Committee on Legislation.....	1,000
Committee on Policy.....	100
Committee on Program.....	300
Committee on Proprietary Pharmaceuticals.....	500
Committee on Veterinary Biologics.....	400

Total.....\$4,250

(Signed) T. E. MUNCE, *Chairman*

(Signed) C. H. STANGE

(Signed) M. JACOB

(Signed) H. PRESTON HOSKINS

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The report is signed by four members of the Committee. I move the adoption of this report.

DR. JOSEPH HAWKINS: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Hoskins and seconded by Dr. Hawkins that the recommendations of the Committee on Budget be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

Report of Executive Board

SECRETARY HOSKINS: A very brief report from the Executive Board. Over a year ago a charge of violation of the Code of Ethics was preferred against Dr. A. J. Kline, of Wauseon, Ohio. Dr. Kline was summoned to appear before the Board at the

Minneapolis meeting. The nature of the charge was unprofessional and unethical advertising. Since the meeting in Minneapolis Dr. Kline has shown a tendency, in fact a disposition, to continue the objectionable advertising.

The Executive Board recommends to the Association that Dr. Kline be expelled from the Association for violation of the Code of Ethics. I move that the recommendation of the Board be approved.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Hoskins that the recommendation of the Executive Board to expel Dr. Kline be adopted. Do I hear a second to the motion?

DR. J. E. CRAWFORD: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: The following resolution was adopted by the Executive Board following the consideration of this case which has just been disposed of, and several others that have been brought to the attention of the Board:

Resolution

Be it resolved that the Executive Board views with concern the increasing tendency on the part of some members of this Association to advertise their services in an unprofessional manner, contrary to the provisions of Article 19 of the By-laws, and as it is of the opinion that it is to the interest of the profession and the duty of this Association to maintain an observance, on the part of the members, of this important and far-reaching provision, it considers it advisable to draw the attention of the Association in general session to the matter.

It further desires to point out that as this Association is a professional body, it must, in order to prevent criticism and to maintain its proper professional status, take the necessary measures to eliminate from its membership those who flagrantly violate the Code of Ethics established by this Association through its Constitution and By-laws.

DR. MAYO: I move that the resolution be approved.

DR. J. T. GLENNON: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Mayo and seconded by Dr. Glennon that the motion as read be approved.

DR. KINSLEY: There is just one word in there. Why should it be "flagrant" violations? In other words, does the Executive Board desire that they go a certain distance before they expel them?

DR. MAYO: I did not have anything to do with the drawing up of that resolution, but I know from experience—and I am sure that Dr. Hoskins will bear me out—that not infrequently violations of the Code of Ethics are made through ignorance or carelessness, and when the individual's attention is called to it, it is discontinued. In a case where the individual's attention has been

called to the violation and it is still persisted in, I should call it a flagrant violation, worthy of action.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Are you ready for the question?

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried.

SECRETARY HOSKINS: Following consideration by the Board of the several recommendations made by President Munce in his address, a motion prevailed that a committee of nine be appointed by the Board to consider the steps that will be necessary to bring about the affiliation of state associations with the A. V. M. A., and make the necessary recommendations to the Board.

I might state that the first duty that will devolve upon this committee will be to work out the groundwork for the affiliation, so that some plan may be presented to the various state associations as a basis for bringing about the desired affiliation.

The only other item to report at this time is that Dr. Stange was re-elected Chairman of the Executive Board for the ensuing year.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: The Chair recognizes the Chairman of the Executive Board, Dr. Stange. (Applause)

DR. C. H. STANGE: Gentlemen, the Executive Board wishes to recommend that our present secretary be employed for the coming year. It is necessary each year for the Executive Board to recommend to the Association a secretary for the year. In so doing I wish to ask the cooperation of all of the members with our Secretary, as I believe very few realize the work of the Secretary's office.

No doubt, you got some impression, from his report, and from the very able address of our President, of what the Secretary is doing at the present time for the Association. I believe that some of us, perhaps, located at distances, may get out of patience occasionally when we don't seem to get just what we want, but you want to remember that the membership of the Association is increasing every year. We are appointing new committees and additional committees every year, and they must all function through the Secretary's office in order to give the greatest service to the Association.

So I bespeak for the Secretary your hearty cooperation and support for the coming year.

Mr. President, I move that the present Secretary be continued for the next year.

DR. W. H. KELLY: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: It is moved by Dr. Stange and seconded by Dr. Kelly that the recommendation of the Executive Board, to employ Dr. Hoskins as secretary for the ensuing year, be adopted. Are you ready for the question?

The motion was put to a vote and carried. (Applause)

PRESIDENT MUNCE: We have arrived at the place where A. V. M. A. history repeats itself, where one administration ends and another begins. Before relinquishing my office to my esteemed successor, I want to express to the officers and to the members of the Association, including, of course, the Local Committee on Arrangements, one and all, my appreciation and thanks for the many courtesies extended, the loyalty displayed, and the assistance given me during my term as your President.

Doctors Merillat and Cotton were requested to escort President-Elect T. H. Ferguson to the platform.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: Dr. Ferguson, you have been unanimously elected President of the American Veterinary Medical Association, the largest organization of veterinarians in the world. As I received from my predecessor, I present to you the Constitution and By-laws of this Association, which will be your guide, and the symbol of authority.

President Munce presented the gavel.

PRESIDENT MUNCE: I wish to congratulate you on your election to this honorable position, and to ask of the membership the same cordial support, the courtesies and loyalty that they have displayed toward me. If they give to you those things which they have given to me, I am sure that you will have a very successful administration, and I wish to assure you of my personal desire to help you in every way I can to make your administration a success. (Applause)

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: Mr. President, I thank you.

Fellow veterinarians, I appreciate this high honor that you have conferred on me. I value this office more highly than any other thing that I could aspire to, but to me it would be an empty title if I didn't have your friendship with it.

As I look over the audience, I can see acquaintances, veterinarians, friends whom I have met in different parts of this country, both in the United States and Canada, and I feel that I have your hearty cooperation and support, and I will endeavor to use this emblem of office and authority to the very best of my ability.

The A. V. M. A. has given me a lot. When I was a young fellow, just starting into practice, I attended the Association's meetings, and I soon appreciated that it was the only place where a practicing veterinarian could acquire the proper knowledge to go on and conduct a practice. It was his only source of information. A few of us, those days, had time to attend a postgraduate course, a few of us had sufficient veterinary education to go on and conduct a practice as it should be conducted without help.

I have never called upon the A. V. M. A. for help but that I received it. The members have been very kind always, and very free with their help, and I assure you that I wish your further cooperation and I thank you for what you have done in the past.

I wish to thank my conductors. They are both old friends and colleagues, and in the old days, when the horse was king, the shortest one was one of the best all-round surgeons anywhere, not only in America but in the world, and the other one was as good a practitioner as you could find in the world when he was conducting a practice, and I consider it an additional honor to be inducted, not into the oriental chair, but into a chair that I feel just as proud of, or more so, and I thank you again. (Applause)

I find that I have a little work immediately. It is installing the five vice-presidents, and I will ask Dr. Merillat and Dr. Cotton to usher Major R. A. Kelser, the First Vice-President, to the platform.

Major R. A. Kelser was not present. . . .

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: We will take the Second Vice-President, Dr. J. T. Glennon, of New Jersey. (Applause)

Doctors Merillat and Cotton escorted Dr. Glennon to the platform. . . .

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: I have the pleasure of welcoming you as Second Vice-President of this Association, and I am sure the boys would like to hear from you.

DR. GLENNON: Friends, I can no more than thank you for the honor that you have conferred on me in electing me your Second Vice-President. Again I want to thank you. (Applause)

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: Our Third Vice-President, Dr. F. P. Caughman. (Applause)

Doctors Merillat and Cotton escorted Dr. Caughman to the platform. . . .

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: I have the pleasure of welcoming you as Third Vice-President of this Association and I am sure the boys would like to hear from you.

DR. CAUGHMAN: Mr. President and Gentlemen: I haven't anything to say. I have no prepared speech. It reminds me of the old Negro man driving home one night—this was prior to the famous Volstead Act—who got himself a jug of liquor. He knew if he waited until he got home to take a drink, he would probably catch the devil from his wife; so he stopped along the road, hitched his horse, and began to imbibe from this jug.

After a while he crawled over into the fence corner and lay down on a rock. Before he became unconscious he heard a rattlesnake. He moved over a little bit, and he said, "Strike! dang ye, I wouldn't have been better prepared if you had given me two weeks' notice." (Laughter)

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: Our Fourth Vice-President, Dr. J. A. Barger.

Doctors Merillat and Cotton escorted Dr. Barger to the platform.

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: I wish to welcome you as Fourth Vice-President. (Applause)

DR. J. A. BARGER: A number of years ago, when I was permitted to become a member of this organization, I thought it was a great privilege, and I didn't know that I would ever have the title "president," in any degree, attached to my name in connection with this organization.

I feel it is a great honor, an honor that any of us should appreciate, and to me it is going to be an inspiration to serve the Association better than I have done in the past.

Being a Bureau man, I naturally appreciate the assistance that this organization has been able to render in our behalf. I think that every Bureau veterinarian should become a member. I think that every veterinarian in private practice should become a member. There has been no time in the history of veterinary work when we should organize so closely as we should do at this time.

Today you have heard something about affiliation of state organizations with this parent association. In some of the states already, county units have been brought into existence and have united in that way with the state organizations. It has brought about a fine spirit of friendliness, and so the state organizations, having tied to them the county units, should become members of this organization.

At this time you see many veterinarians scattered to the farthest corners of our country, taking vacations here. They come to consult with one another and to fraternize. As we go on and on, our background will become greater, and hearing such talks as we have heard today will enable us to better handle our jobs, and be of better service to our communities. (Applause)

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: Our other Vice-President is Dr. E. A. Watson.

Doctors Merillat and Cotton escorted Dr. Watson to the platform.

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: I congratulate you, Dr. Watson.

DR. WATSON: Mr. President-Elect, Ladies and Gentlemen: I deeply appreciate the honor conferred upon me personally in making me a vice-president of this Association, and I thank you most cordially for that honor and privilege, but more than that, I wish to thank you on behalf of my colleagues in Canada for the compliment which I feel you are paying to Canada in electing a member from that country as one of your vice-presidents.

We, in the northern part of this continent, are proud, indeed, to be members of the largest, greatest, most useful veterinary association in the world. We are glad, indeed, to be privileged to take a small part in that organization and assist to the best of our ability.

While in the past the burdens of the vice-presidents have not been too onerous and I don't anticipate that they will be onerous during the coming year, I wish to assure President-Elect Ferguson that you can depend on us for our loyal support, and I thank you for the privilege and the courtesy extended. (Applause)

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: This may be a little bit unusual. I don't know to just what extent the introduction of officers into this office is carried, but I thought it would be well to have you meet your vice-presidents and officers in a group, so that you would be acquainted with them throughout the coming year.

Doctors Merillat and Cotton escorted Dr. M. Jacob, treasurer of the Association, to the platform. (Applause)

TREASURER JACOB: It is needless to say that I appreciate this evidence of confidence. I have been coming to the meetings quite regularly for a number of years; as a matter of fact, I have been afraid to stay away for fear that it might create suspicion. However, the finest evidence that you can show that you appreciate

the fact that I am Treasurer of the Association is to respond quickly when the Secretary sends you a notice for dues. (Laughter)

PRESIDENT-ELECT FERGUSON: As there is no further business, we will stand adjourned until tomorrow morning at 9:30 a. m.

. . . The meeting adjourned at 10:45 p. m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

SECTION MEETINGS

Section on General Practice

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 14, 1929

The first session of the Section on General Practice was called to order at 9:15 a. m., by Dr. William M. Bell, chairman.

CHAIRMAN BELL: I am expected to make some kind of an address to you gentlemen this morning but I am afraid, if you are expecting a great deal, that you are going to be disappointed. So, it is well for me to pave the way before I get started.

Dr. Munce covered the ground so well yesterday, in all lines of veterinary practice and endeavor that, really, it would be rather absurd for me to attempt to offer you a great deal.

. . . Chairman Bell then proceeded with his address.

CHAIRMAN BELL: The next thing on the program is the Secretary's report.

DR. E. P. ALTHOUSE: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: We have put before you a program which we think is mighty good for the Section on General Practice, and which was procured with a great deal of correspondence and work. I have been very ably assisted in this work by Dr. B. Scott Fritz, who has done most of our corresponding, as most of you gentlemen know. We have tried to cover our part of the field, in general practice. We are about to give you this program and we will leave it entirely to your decision after you have heard it, as to how well we have functioned.

The following program was presented:

"The Practical Application of Veterinary Biologics," Dr. M. J. Harkins.

"Bang Disease Control Work in Fourteen State Institution Herds," Drs. B. Scott Fritz and M. F. Barnes. (Presented by Dr. Fritz.)

"The Treatment of Tetanus in Horses," Dr. W. J. R. Fowler.

. . . The session was adjourned at 12:00 m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

THURSDAY MORNING, August 15, 1929

The second session was called to order at 9:15 a. m., by Chairman Bell.

The following program was presented:

"Some Common Ailments of Sheep," Dr. F. E. Stiles.

"Recent Progress in Our Knowledge of Milk Fever," Dr. Pierre A. Fish.

"Anemia in Young Pigs," Dr. R. A. Craig.

"An Experimental Study of Drugs Stimulating the Motility of the Ruminant Stomach," Dr. Roger S. Amadon.

"Feeds and Feeding," Dr. Carl W. Gay.

. . . Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the session was adjourned. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 14, 1929

The first session of the Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene was called to order at 10:00 a. m., by Major R. A. Kelser, chairman.

CHAIRMAN KELSER: I am not going to take the time of the Section with any address. I merely want to call your attention to the fact that we have, fortunately, a rather limited program this morning, which will leave time for considerable discussion. And, after all, the difference between reading a paper—I mean in the JOURNAL—and hearing it presented, is the opportunity afforded for discussion. So I hope that you will take advantage of the time to discuss some of these important papers thoroughly.

The next order of business is the report of the Secretary, Dr. F. H. Brown.

SECRETARY BROWN: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: As I told Major Kelser, the most conspicuous part of my report is its brevity. I told him I was going to try to demonstrate my idea of what a Secretary's report ought to be, so I move its adoption, and that we go ahead with the program.

. . . The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.

The following program was presented:

"Military Meat and Dairy Hygiene in Relation to Army Health," Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Musser.

"Municipal Meat and Milk Inspection," Dr. H. B. Mitchell.

"Legal Aspects of Tuberculosis Eradication," Dr. A. E. Wight.

"Avian Tuberculosis in Nebraska," Dr. C. H. Hays.

CHAIRMAN KELSER: I have just a brief business proposition. The Section on Education and Research has appointed a committee for the purpose of meeting a similar committee of this Section, to formulate a plan whereby the type of papers of the two sections may be coordinated, in order to obviate the overlapping that occurred at this time.

The Chair will entertain a motion that the Chairman be authorized to appoint a committee of three from this Section, to meet this afternoon with a committee of three from the Section on Education and Research, and bring in a recommendation.

DR. A. E. WIGHT: I so move, Mr. Chairman.

. . . The motion was seconded. . . .

CHAIRMAN KELSER: It is moved and seconded that the Chair appoint a committee of three to meet with a committee of three from the Section on Education and Research, to make a recommendation to the joint session tomorrow, as to the scope of the papers to be presented at the two sections.

. . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

CHAIRMAN KELSER: I will ask Drs. F. H. Brown, L. A. Klein and H. W. Schoening to serve on that committee.

. . . On motion duly made, seconded and carried, the session was adjourned. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

Section on Education and Research

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 14, 1929

The first session of the Section on Education and Research was called to order at 9:15 a. m., by Dr. H. E. Biester, chairman.

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: I have no address as Chairman. There is one matter that I wanted to present, but the Secretary will take that up in his report and it can be discussed at that time. We will proceed with the report of the Secretary, Dr. Hagan.

SECRETARY HAGAN: The Secretary has two matters that he would like to put before the Section for consideration. On neither of these matters have we power to act directly, but if it is

considered advisable to do so, resolutions can be presented to the Executive Board, or to the general session, about them.

The first matter is of concern only to this Section and presumably could be acted upon by the Executive Board without presentation to the membership of the Association as a whole. The second concerns the other sections as well as our own and probably should come before the general session.

The matters which I have in mind are as follows:

I believe the Section should be endowed with a new name more descriptive of the field which it covers, and that a decision as to what sort of material should be included in the program of the Section be made. Presumably all the sections are concerned with research; hence that part of the present name is inappropriate. As far as education is concerned, I doubt the need of a special section for it. The Association has an active Committee on Education which reports annually and whenever there is any special matter to be brought up in this field it should be a matter of interest to members in the other sections as well as this, and should be placed on the program of the general session.

My idea of the field covered by this Section would be more adequately expressed if the name were changed to "Section on Pathology and Bacteriology" (suggested by Secretary Hoskins) or "Section on Experimental Pathology." What suggestions have you?

The more important matter is that of the amount of time which is allotted to the sections for their meetings. Examination of the programs of the last few years will show that of the three days devoted to the literary part of the meeting, the equivalent of one and one-half days has been consumed by business meetings, reports of committees, officers, and so forth, while only one day is allotted for the scientific sessions. This seems to me to indicate that too much time is being spent on the business of the society and in listening to verbose committee reports which can be better digested at home in most cases while reading them as published in the JOURNAL. Since the Association has an Executive Board that does most of the work of the organization anyway, it would seem to me to be possible to find a way of shortening the necessary business so that it could be concluded in two sessions and thus allow three half-days instead of two for the work of the scientific sections.

The Association now has five sections where one sufficed only a few years ago. This indicates growth and is an inevitable

effect of growth, yet nearly everyone deplores the fact that many times two papers which he would very much like to hear are being read simultaneously in two different sections. This cannot be entirely avoided, but if there were more time for papers, it would probably be found possible to arrange for joint meetings regularly between various sections when the Committee on Program found that it had in its hands papers which would be of interest to two groups.

To illustrate, when several papers on the control of rabies were in hand, it would seem logical to arrange for a joint meeting between the Section on Sanitary Science and the Section on Small Animals; if several papers dealing with new phases of abortion work were offered, a joint meeting of the Section on General Practice and the Section on Research would be in order. My point is that if three meetings of each section were possible, almost any of the members of the sections would be glad to have papers of more than sectional interest put into a joint meeting for the third session, and thus leave them two sessions, as at present, for matters of strictly sectional interest. If there were no material for a third session, the program of the sections not participating could be allowed to proceed at a more leisurely rate than at present, more time for discussion being allowed, or the third session could be dispensed with, the members then going to other sections or using the time to visit points of interest in the city where the meeting is held.

Just today somebody made the remark that in attending the A. V. M. A. he had less opportunity to hear papers than he had at his own state meeting. Ordinarily a person is doing pretty well in the A. V. M. A. at the present time if he hears more than about ten papers out of those presented, and I find that the Section on Sanitary Science and this Section overlap in interest pretty generally. As a matter of fact, last year, I didn't come into this Section at all. I was in the other section all of the time, although I would have liked to have been in both.

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: You have heard the report. Is there any discussion?

DR. WARD GILTNER: I move, Mr. Chairman, that the very excellent ideas incorporated in the Secretary's suggestions be placed before the Executive Board with the recommendation of this Section.

DR. H. W. SCHOENING: I second the motion.

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: You have heard the motion. Are you ready for the question?

DR. JOHN REICHEL: If in order, I would like to suggest that we definitely recommend the name "Pathology and Bacteriology." I think that name is suggestive of the work this Section is doing, even though our large membership—over 70 per cent—of practitioners may think the laboratory man is drawing too much attention to himself.

DR. GILTNER: I distinctly dislike the suggestion of my distinguished friend. The use of bacteriology, particularly, has been overdone, and I much prefer experimental pathology. We ought not to do anything to discourage the presentation of work in the field of physiology, to say nothing of anatomy and pharmacology. I have a very happy recollection of the fine work of the late Dr. Murphey, of Iowa.

I certainly hope the Executive Board won't use the designation "Bacteriology and Pathology" but I had in mind simply expressing the feeling of dissatisfaction that we have, to the Executive Board, with the hope and expectation that they would settle the matter for us and thus permit us to proceed with the program.

DR. E. A. WATSON: I think that we should revise our methods of procedure in these sectional meetings. I think if you refer this directly to the Executive Board, it will take them a considerable time to get the information required, and I don't know whether we would be much farther ahead next year. As a suggestion, would it be advisable, do you think, to get in touch with the Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene—possibly appoint one member or two members from this Section, and then come together with some more concrete proposals to submit to the Executive Board? We should agree on a name for the Section, whether it is "Bacteriology" or "Experimental Research," as Dr. Reichel suggested, which is a very good name. Possibly if there were a very small sub-committee appointed, in conjunction with the other sections, we might be able to make some definite recommendations to the Executive Board. We might get the suggestions from the other sections and then consider the matter at a subsequent meeting here, before we put it up to the Executive Board.

SECRETARY HAGAN: I might say that tomorrow we are scheduled to have a joint meeting with the other section, and if we follow Dr. Watson's suggestions today, we might send word over

to the other section and get them to appoint a small committee and have a report on that tomorrow.

Mr. Chairman, I make such a motion, that a committee of three be appointed to consider these matters and that word be sent to the other section asking them to cooperate, with the expectation that this committee will report tomorrow at the joint session.

DR. BENNER: I rise to a point of order. There is a motion before the house.

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: We recognize that. In order that we may know just exactly how to proceed, do any other members have any comments to make on this, so that we can act accordingly?

DR. GILTNER: I would be very happy to withdraw my motion with the consent of the seconder.

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: Do you wish to act on the motion?

MEMBER: Couldn't you make that second motion an amendment to the first and vote on the second one?

DR. REICHEL: If Dr. Giltner is willing to accept that, I am perfectly satisfied.

DR. GILTNER: It is agreeable to me.

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: There seems to be quite a conflict between Dr. Giltner's views and the amendment. If you wish to act first on the amendment that will be agreeable to me, but it seems to me that after such action we will be just at the place where we started. Are you ready to act on the amendment?

DR. BENNER: May I ask what the amendment is?

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: The amendment was made by Dr. Reichel.

DR. REICHEL: I didn't make a motion. I just made a recommendation.

DR. BENNER: I suggest that the motion that Dr. Hagan made should be made an amendment.

DR. GILTNER: Mr. Chairman, the Secretary of the Association is standing over there laughing at us. We seem to be wasting a good deal of time, and perhaps a word from him as to an intelligent way to proceed would be in order—if he will confine himself to a "word." (Laughter)

SECRETARY HOSKINS: I really can't intelligently discuss this question because I heard only the tail end of it, but I presume, however, that you are talking about changing the name of this Section.

The members of the Committee on Program, of which I am chairman ex-officio, realize that the present name of the Section

is a misnomer, and almost anything would be better than the present name. The suggestion that I made to Dr. Hagan was that he feel out a few of the members of this Section, and if possible agree upon a better name and submit that to the Executive Board. I believe that the Executive Board would approve almost any name that would be suggested by the members of this Section.

Research papers should go into all of the sections, and education is becoming less and less a factor in this Section. The original idea of the Section was to provide a place for the presentation and discussion of papers on the more scientific and technical subjects—laboratory subjects.

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: Dr. Giltner, will you accept the amendment that was offered by Dr. Hagan?

DR. GILTNER: Yes sir.

. . . . The motion was put to a vote and carried. . . .

The following program was then presented:

"The Department of Animal Pathology at Cambridge University," Dr. E. L. Stubbs. (Illustrated)

"Experiments to Determine the Minimal Lethal Dose of Hog Cholera Virus," Dr. C. N. McBryde.

"The Pathogenic Significance of Spirochaetes in Some Well-Known Pathological Conditions of Domestic Animals," Dr. J. A. Howarth.

"The Lesions Produced by the Bacillus of Johne's Disease in the Peritoneal Cavity of the Guinea Pig," Dr. W. A. Hagan and Harriet Mansfield. (Presented by Dr. Hagan.)

"Preliminary Report on the Relation of *Bacterium Abortus* Bang to Fistulae, Poll-evil and Other Suppurations of Horses," Drs. C. P. Fitch, A. L. Delez and W. L. Boyd. (Presented by Dr. Fitch.)

"Coccidiosis in Swine and Studies on *Eimeria Debliecki* and *Eimeria Zurni*," Drs. H. E. Biester and Chas. Murray. (Presented by Dr. Biester.)

"The Use of Salts in the Production of Blackleg Filtrate and Bacterin," Dr. Joseph P. Scott. (Read by title.)

CHAIRMAN BIESTER: In accordance with the action that was taken in the early part of the meeting, I will take the liberty of selecting the following three men to cooperate with the committee from the Section on Sanitary Science, regarding the change in name and future relations: Drs. E. A. Watson, E. M. Pickens and H. C. H. Kernkamp. This committee is to get in touch with

a similar committee from the other section and report tomorrow.

The meeting adjourned at 11:45 a. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Section on Education and Research and Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene

THURSDAY MORNING, August 15, 1929

A joint session of the Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene and the Section on Education and Research was called to order at 9:15 a. m., by Major R. A. Kelser, chairman of the Section on Sanitary Science and Food Hygiene.

The following program was presented:

"Investigations of Canine Diseases with Special Reference to Rabies—Preliminary Report," Drs. W. J. Lentz, M. F. Barnes and A. N. Metcalfe. (Illustrated) (Presented by Dr. Barnes.)

"Experimental Studies with Killed Canine Rabies Vaccines," Dr. H. W. Schoening.

"Control of Rabies in Pennsylvania," Dr. T. E. Munce.

"Public Health Aspects of Undulant Fever," Dr. W. W. Lee.

"The Double Intradermal Test for the Diagnosis of Infectious Abortion in Cattle," Drs. B. H. Edgington and Alvin Broerman. (Presented by Dr. Edgington.)

"A Comparison of the Agglutination and Complement-Fixation Tests for the Detection of *Brucella Abortus* Infection," Dr. Alexander Zeissig and Harriet L. Mansfield. (Presented in abstract by Dr. Zeissig.)

"The Pathogenicity of Abortion Vaccines for Guinea Pigs," Drs. J. P. Torrey and E. T. Hallman. (Presented in abstract by Dr. Hallman.)

The session adjourned at 1:30 p. m.

ADJOURNMENT

Section on Small Animals

WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 14, 1929

The first session of the Section on Small Animals was called to order at 9:00 a. m., by Dr. C. W. Bower, chairman.

CHAIRMAN BOWER: The first on the program is the Chairman's address. This will be as short and painless as possible.

It was in July, 1925, that the first official meeting of the Section on Small Animals of the American Veterinary Medical Association was held. From that time until now, great interest has been

taken in the Section by all practitioners and particularly those leaning toward the treatment of small animals.

This section of our national organization is not intended for the specialist only, but it is for the practitioner, too, for him who is striving to give the community in which he resides complete service. There has been no time in the history of our profession when a veterinarian was expected to be a veterinarian in the fullest sense of the word more than today. Likewise, there has never been a time when the public demanded as much from the small-animal practitioner as at the present. Therefore, it behooves both the general practitioner and also the small-animal specialist to gain as much knowledge as is possible on these subjects, so that he may take something of value back home with him and thereby render a better service to his clientele.

There are many more things that could be said concerning the activities and the future of this Section, but your Chairman does not wish to take any more of your valuable time at this particular session. However, it would be fitting to mention just two or three facts that would help this Section.

First, do all in your power to assist with the program. When called upon to participate, answer promptly and, if at all possible, lend your assistance in getting up a paper or a discussion.

Secondly, it would please the Chair very much if you would attend the sessions on time. Let's start promptly and have more time for our discussions.

And, thirdly, be prompt in entering into discussions. Remember you are going to get out of this meeting just what you put into it.

Our good secretary has arranged a splendid program and there is no reason why these papers should not draw a large and instructive discussion.

Your Chairman would like to take this opportunity to thank you for the honor of serving in this capacity and trusts all of you will gain much from these sessions.

Thank you!

The next in order is the Secretary's report.

SECRETARY MILKS: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: The Secretary's report will be as brief as usual. I do not see any need for a report. All it ever amounts to is just telling of the trials and tribulations of getting up our program. Our Chairman has spoken about being prompt. I think there are some members who might

dwelt on that a little. I hate to tell you, because I do not think the people here are that way.

There is a good deal of work in getting up the program. There is a good deal of pleasure and a good deal of disappointment. The disappointment lasts up until the day of the meeting, when the men are called upon and we find they are not present.

The pleasures, of course, come from the responses you get within a reasonable length of time, saying that they will give papers and intend to attend the meeting. Being prompt in replying to invitations is a good thing for the secretaries of the sections or any other secretary. I do not know how the rest of them work. I have been sending out ten or eleven letters to men I think might respond and I do not send out any more until I hear from them. Sometimes I do not hear from one of them. Those are some of the disappointments that go with the work. But the pleasure, as I said, is getting papers from the people who will be here.

The small disappointments come when once in a while a man has a paper up in the best shape and with the best intentions of attending the convention and at the last minute finds he cannot be here. Occasionally there is an error made somewhere along the line and a man might not get on the program. We have such a case this time. Tomorrow we will have a paper by Dr. Caughman on his personal observations of black tongue. I am very sorry that that paper did not get on the official program. It is nothing I could help. It was simply an oversight in the Secretary's office. I think some of you heard him announce that in the meeting yesterday. It is just one of the things that is bound to happen in a big office like he has. Dr. Caughman is here and is planning to give his paper.

I think that is all of the Secretary's report, except to say that you can help a lot, if you know someone who might have some material to give, by letting the Secretary know of it, and that, of course, will work in any kind of an organization. (Applause)

The following program was presented:

"Routine Microscopic Fecal Examinations in Small-Animal Practice," Dr. E. R. Steel.

"The Cesarean Section in the Bitch," Dr. F. F. Parker.

"The Control of Canine Distemper by the Laidlaw-Dunkin Method of Immunization," Dr. Adolph Eichhorn.

. . . The session was adjourned at 12:00 m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

THURSDAY MORNING, August 15, 1929

The second session was called to order at 9:00 a. m., by Chairman Bower.

The following program was presented:

"Some Clinical Aspects of Nephritis," Dr. Floyd Perrin.
(Read by title. To be published in the JOURNAL.)

"Personal Observations of Black Tongue," Dr. F. P. Caughman.

. . . The session was adjourned at 12:00 m. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

Section on Poultry**THURSDAY MORNING, August 15, 1929**

The first session of the Section on Poultry was called to order at 9:00 a. m., by Dr. H. J. Stafseth, chairman.

CHAIRMAN STAFSETH: As you know, the program says there will be an address by the chairman. Since this is the first session, you will have to listen to one; in a few years you will not have to. I did not know just what to say in an opening address of this kind but I thought that perhaps something about the obligation of the veterinarians to the poultry industry might be in order.

. . . Chairman Stafseth then read his address. (To be published in the JOURNAL.) . . .

The following program was presented:

"Abortion Disease in the Fowl," Drs. M. W. Emmel and I. Forest Huddleson. (Illustrated.) (Presented by Dr. Emmel.)

"The Veterinarian—An Economic Factor in the Poultry Production Business," Dr. A. D. Goldhaft.

"Some Aspects of Fowl-Pox and Its Control," Dr. F. R. Beaudette.

"Federal Inspection of Live and Dressed Poultry," Dr. L. D. Ives. (Presented by Mr. Roy C. Potts.)

. . . Upon motion duly made, seconded and carried, the session was adjourned. . . .

ADJOURNMENT

ARMY VETERINARY SERVICE

CHANGES RELATIVE TO VETERINARY OFFICERS

Regular Army

The promotion of each of the following-named officers is announced:

- Lt. Col. Walter R. Pick to colonel, July 27, 1929.
- Lt. Col. Andrew E. Donovan to colonel, July 29, 1929.
- Lt. Col. Burt English to colonel, August 4, 1929.
- 2nd Lieut. S. M. Nevin to 1st lieutenant, August 4, 1929.

Captain Lloyd C. Ewen is relieved from further observation and treatment at Walter Reed General Hospital, Washington, D. C., and directed to report for duty at Fort Howard, Maryland.

Colonel Walter Fraser is assigned to duty at headquarters, First Corps Area, Boston, Mass., effective upon completion of his present tour of foreign service in the Hawaiian Department.

The following-named officers of the Veterinary Corps are relieved from present assignments and duties at the Army Veterinary School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., effective on or about August 29, 1929, and directed to report to the commandant, that school, for duty for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction:

Captain Charles M. Cowherd.
2nd Lieutenant Arvo T. Thompson.

Colonel Walter R. Pick, Fort Omaha, Nebr., will proceed to his home on or about September 15, 1929, and await retirement.

Second Lieutenant Harvie R. Ellis is relieved from further duty at Fort Sill, Okla., and directed to report to the commandant, Army Veterinary School, Army Medical Center, Washington, D. C., on or about August 27, 1929, for the purpose of pursuing a course of instruction.

Veterinary Reserve Corps

New Acceptances

Bouton, Alton Parker	2nd Lt....	R. F. D. No. 3, Cortland, New York.
Dwight, Ward H.....	2nd Lt....	South Otselic, New York.
Gow, Alexander, Jr.....	2nd Lt....	Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N. Y.
Hoon, Henry R.....	2nd Lt....	1474 E. 21st St., Portland, Ore.
Johnson, Samuel A.....	2nd Lt....	C/o Dr. H. W. Naylor, Morris, N. Y.
Johnson, Seth D.....	2nd Lt....	R. F. D. No. 1, Smyrna, New York.
McConnell, George E.....	2nd Lt....	101 W. 55th St., New York.
Nye, Wm. Clinton.....	2nd Lt....	2208 Ellis Ave., Boise, Idaho
Temple, Harry C.....	2nd Lt....	R. F. D. No. 3, Antwerp, N. Y.
Thomas, Joseph A.....	2nd Lt....	Box 121, Red Hook, New York.
Woodworth, L. Wm.....	2nd Lt....	East Jewett, New York.
Hales, Marvin R.....	2nd Lt....	Dept. of Agriculture, Olympia, Wash.
Mitten, James C.....	1st Lt....	326 5th St., S. W. Puyallup, Wash.
Reid, Joseph J.....	Captain...	701 Wheat Bldg., Fort Worth, Texas.

Promotions

Black, Elmer Ellsworth..	to Major..	Route No. 2, Brownsville, Texas.
Osborn, Earl B.....	Capt....	1192 E. Davis St., Portland, Ore.
Davis, Charles Louis...	1st Lt...	3517 Jackson St., Denver, Colo.
Coon, Elvin Ralph.....	1st Lt...	709 W. Broadway, Logansport, Ind.
Gooch, Benjamin F.....	Major...	23 Federal Bldg., Kansas City, Kans.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- The More Important Poultry Diseases. L. Van Es and H. M. Martin. (Bul. 195, Univ. of Nebr., Coll. of Agr. Exp. Sta., Lincoln, Nebr., October, 1923. Revised September, 1928.) Illustrated. pp. 75.
- Philippine Bureau of Science, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the. Wm. H. Brown, Director. Manila, P. I. pp. 81.
- New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University for the Year 1927-1928, Report of the. Ithaca, N. Y., 1929. pp. 244.
- Department of Agriculture Annual Report, 1928, Colony and Protectorate of Kenya. Nairobi, 1929. pp. 347.
- Bovine Tuberculosis. L. Van Es. (Cir. 23. Univ. of Nebr., College of Agr. Exp. Sta., Lincoln, Nebr., February, 1924. Revised January, 1929.) Illustrated. pp. 77.
- An Epidemic of Undulant Fever with a Study of the Associated Milk Supply. Marian E. Farbar and Frank P. Mathews. Reprint from *Ann. of Int. Med.*, ii (1929), 9, pp. 875-880.
- Leukochloroma in the Common Fowl. Its Relation to Myelogenic Leukemia and Its Analogies to Chloroma in Man. Frank P. Mathews. Reprint from *Arch. Path.*, vii (1929), pp. 442-457.
- Galba Bulimoides* Lea an Intermediate Host of *Fasciola Hepatica* in Oregon. J. N. Shaw and B. T. Simms. Reprint from *Science*, lxi (1929), 1787, p. 357.
- Pennsylvania State College Bulletin, General Catalogue, 1929-1930. State College, Pa. pp. 344.
- The Physiology of Milk Fever III. The Blood Phosphates and Calcium. Pierre A. Fish. Reprint from *Corn. Vet.*, xix (1929), 2, pp. 147-160.
- Veterinary Education and Service at Cornell University 1896-1929. Veranus A. Moore. Reprint from *Corn. Vet.*, xix (1929), 2, pp. 199-243.
- Opening Remarks. Twenty-first Annual Conference for Veterinarians. Veranus A. Moore. Reprint from *Corn. Vet.*, xix (1929), 2, pp. 81-85.
- Care and Management of Farm Work Horses. (Farmers' Bul. 1419. U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.) Illustrated. pp. 18.
- Dehorning, Castrating, Branding and Marking Beef Cattle. (Farmers' Bul. 1600. U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.) Illustrated. pp. 12.
- Black Disease in Sheep. The Cause of the Disease and How Losses May Be Prevented. Edgar Grahame and A. L. Rose. *Agricultural Gazette of N. S. W.*, (1929), Misc. Pub. 2, 734. pp. 365-376.
- Distomatose Pulmonaire chez le Chat. William H. Feldman and Hiram E. Essex. Reprint from *Ann. Parasit. Hum. & Comp.*, vii (1929), 3, pp. 204-208.
- Veterinary Research Report No. 4. (Sci. Bul. 33. Department of Agriculture, New South Wales, May, 1929.) pp. 106.
- The Effect of an Alternating Electric Current on Tubercle Bacilli in Milk. Charles M. Carpenter. Reprint from *Jour. of Inf. Dis.*, xlv (1929), 5, pp. 347-356.
- The Effect of Ultra-Violet Radiation on Blood Formation in Young Pigs. Frank P. Mathews, L. P. Doyle and R. A. Whiting. Reprint from *Amer. Jour. of Physiol.*, lxxxviii (1929), 4, pp. 616-619.
- Hemorrhagic Septicemia, "Shipping Fever" of Cattle. (Farmers' Bul. 1018. U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.) pp. 6.
- The Loco-Weed Disease. (Farmers' Bul. 1054. U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.) Illustrated. pp. 26.
- Scours in Sheep and Goats in Oregon. J. N. Shaw. (Cir. 93. Agr. Exp. Sta., Ore. State Agr. Coll., Corvallis, Ore., June, 1929.) Illustrated. pp. 16.

MISCELLANEOUS

Veterinarian Solves Mystery

Not long ago a deep mystery developed upon an Idaho farm, a mystery that seriously threatened domestic tranquility and the peace and quiet of the neighborhood. A deep shadow of doubt and suspicion was cast upon an upright and deserving member of the family—a blight upon the escutcheon of this young man that might well blast his entire future happiness. The entire community volunteered their aid in solving the mystery and various weird theories were advanced that would do credit to some of our most famous criminal investigators. The question was, "Where are Willie's pants?"

It seems that the farmer's young son Willie fell into a brine barrel, the brine having previously covered the winter's supply of cured meat. An immediate rescue was made without any serious results to Willie other than fright. His overalls were removed and hung upon the clothes-line to dry, and when it became time for Willie to put them on again the overalls had disappeared. A careful search was made but to no avail. Willie was questioned and cross-examined in a manner fitting a trial lawyer, but during it all he stoutly maintained his innocence. Grave doubt as to his veracity was growing in the minds of his inquisitors, and it was the consensus of opinion that Willie had hidden the overalls so he would not have to wear them.

The parents had almost decided upon heroic measures to make Willie confess, when their attention was momentarily distracted by signs of acute illness on the part of the family cow. Bossie showed signs of acute distress and appeared to have dined well if not wisely.

After the usual home remedies had failed, the local veterinarian was called. After careful examination he decided upon an immediate operation, as it was apparent to him that the rumen contained an obstruction. Among various and assorted ingesta were found Willie's pants. In other words the *corpus delecti* was produced, to be viewed by all interested parties. Thus was brought about a happy ending to what might have been a serious domestic tragedy. Willie was completely exonerated and restored to his rightful place among just and upright men, and it is to be hoped that Bossie will profit by her experience and use more discretion in her selection of roughage.

W. C. N.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

- The More Important Poultry Diseases. L. Van Es and H. M. Martin. (Bul. 195, Univ. of Nebr., Coll. of Agr. Exp. Sta., Lincoln, Nebr., October, 1923. Revised September, 1928.) Illustrated. pp. 75.
- Philippine Bureau of Science, Twenty-sixth Annual Report of the. Wm. H. Brown, Director. Manila, P. I. pp. 81.
- New York State Veterinary College at Cornell University for the Year 1927-1928, Report of the. Ithaca, N. Y., 1929. pp. 244.
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- Bovine Tuberculosis. L. Van Es. (Cir. 23. Univ. of Nebr., College of Agr. Exp. Sta., Lincoln, Nebr., February, 1924. Revised January, 1929.) Illustrated. pp. 77.
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- Leukochloroma in the Common Fowl. Its Relation to Myelogenic Leukemia and Its Analogies to Chloroma in Man. Frank P. Mathews. Reprint from *Arch. Path.*, vii (1929), pp. 442-457.
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- Veterinary Education and Service at Cornell University 1896-1929. Veranus A. Moore. Reprint from *Corn. Vet.*, xix (1929), 2, pp. 199-243.
- Opening Remarks. Twenty-first Annual Conference for Veterinarians. Veranus A. Moore. Reprint from *Corn. Vet.*, xix (1929), 2, pp. 81-85.
- Care and Management of Farm Work Horses. (Farmers' Bul. 1419. U. S. Dept. of Agr., Washington, D. C.) Illustrated. pp. 18.
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Visitors at the Journal Office

An unusually large number of veterinarians have paid their respects at the JOURNAL office during the past few months. Since the list of visitors was published in the May issue, the register shows the names of the following who have been in the office on various missions.

Drs. H. J. Milks and W. A. Hagan, of Ithaca, N. Y.; B. Scott Fritz and R. O. Biltz, of Harrisburg, Pa.; and F. H. Brown, of Indianapolis, Ind., met at the office in May for a meeting of the A. V. M. A. Committee on Program.

The following were frequent visitors at the office during the summer months in connection with plans for the Detroit convention: Drs. W. N. Armstrong, of Concord, Mich.; B. J. Killham, Ward Giltner and E. K. Sales, of Lansing, Mich.; M. J. Smead, of Rochester, Mich.; E. E. Patterson, R. F. Vermilya, A. S. Sehlingman, Donald T. Kemp, John Hoberg, J. E. Patterson and E. F. Jameson, of Detroit.

Members who called at the office at the time of the convention included: Drs. Teodulo Topacio, Manila, P. I.; J. P. Foster, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. Elliott Crawford, Far Rockaway, N. Y.; James T. Glennon, Newark, N. J.; T. E. Munce, Harrisburg, Pa.; M. Jacob, Knoxville, Tenn.; C. W. Bower, Topeka, Kans.; J. S. Koen, Bloomington, Ill.; A. A. Leibold, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. H. H. McIntyre, Rahway, N. J.; W. H. Welch, Lexington, Ill.; M. M. Emmerson, Ames, Iowa.

Vacations brought several to Detroit, who found time to make short calls. The number included: Drs. James Fleming, of Clifton, N. J.; T. F. Krey, of Los Angeles, Calif.; and W. O. McHugh, of Zanesville, Ohio.

Snapped at the Detroit Clinic

(See opposite page)

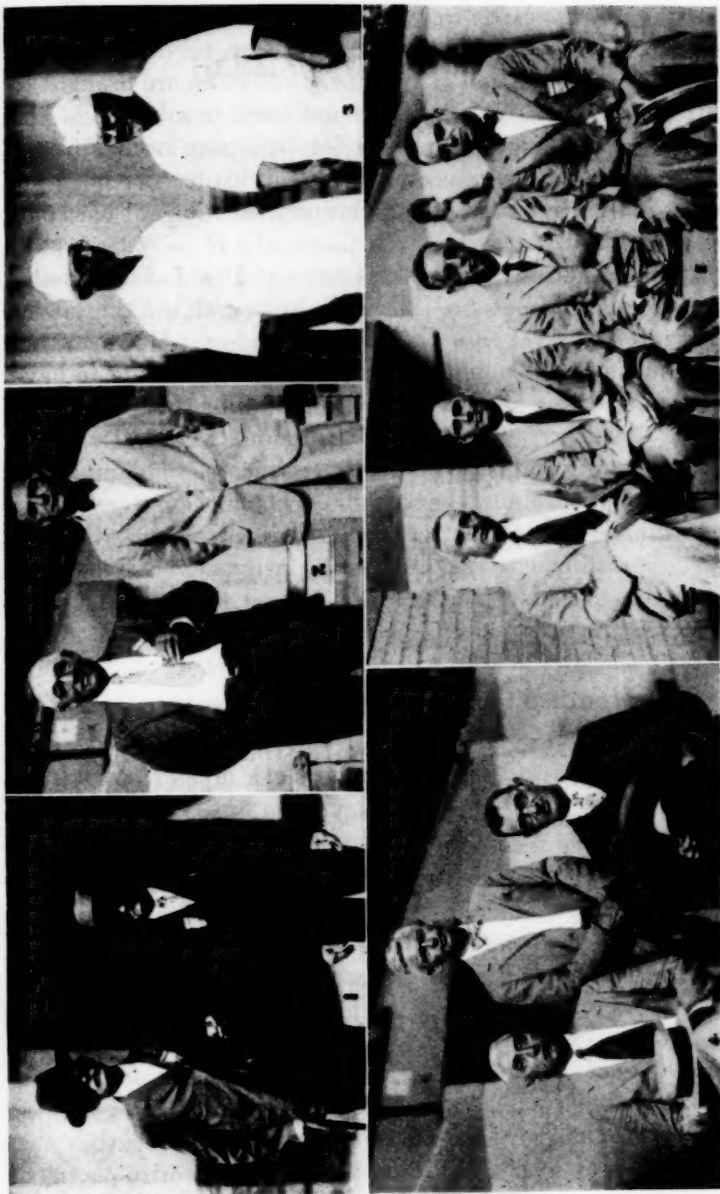
1. Two old-timers—Dr. Joseph Hawkins (left), of Detroit, and Dr. George C. Moody, of Mason, Mich. Dr. Hawkins is the oldest living graduate of the Ontario Veterinary College and Dr. Moody is the oldest veterinarian in active practice in Michigan.

2. Two state veterinarians—Dr. C. A. Deadman (left), of Wisconsin, and Dr. B. J. Killham, of Michigan.

3. Two clinicians—Dr. T. A. Sigler (left), of Greencastle, Ind., and Dr. A. T. Kinsley, of Kansas City, Mo.

4. Three veterinary deans—Dr. R. R. Dykstra (left), of Kansas State Agricultural College; Dr. Ward Giltner, of Michigan State College; and Dr. C. H. Stange, of Iowa State College.

5. Four veterinary pathologists—(Left to right) Dr. E. T. Hallman, of Michigan State College; Dr. E. L. Stubbs, of the University of Pennsylvania; Dr. L. W. Goss, of Ohio State University; and Dr. W. A. Hagan, of Cornell University.



SNAPPED AT THE A. V. M. A. CLINIC AT DETROIT

Canadian Muskrats to Europe

The statement is made frequently that the field of the veterinarian is constantly expanding. From time to time concrete examples of this expansion of veterinary activities are brought to our attention. Veterinarians have not been unmindful of the possibilities which fur farming has for rendering useful professional services. In this connection the silver fox has occupied the front row most of the time. More recently the muskrat has commanded attention.

Mr. Gus Yaeger owns a muskrat farm at Oak Lake, 30 miles west of Brandon, Manitoba. Recently he negotiated the sale of 1,000 head of muskrat to a European purchaser. However, before he could ship the muskrats it was necessary for him to have them submitted to a health examination and for this purpose he called in Dr. Harry H. Ross, of Brandon, Man. Dr. Ross examined the rats and issued a health certificate. The rats were placed in boxes containing twelve pair each and these were loaded in a private car, with Montreal as the port of embarkation for Europe. This shipment was the largest consignment of live muskrats ever to leave Manitoba and Mr. Yaeger stated that he believed it was the forerunner of many similar shipments.

Modified Accredited Area Increases

On September 1, 1929, there were 787 counties, located in 33 states, which had been declared by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to be "modified tuberculosis-free accredited areas." In order to receive such designation a county must have had all of its cattle tuberculin-tested and the extent of tuberculosis among the herds in the county must not exceed one-half of 1 per cent. The total of 787 counties represents a gain of 219 counties in the last 12 months. In addition to the counties, 32 towns in the state of Vermont were designated as modified accredited areas during the year.

The work of tuberculosis eradication is now progressing favorably in about 500 additional counties. There is a good demand for surplus dairy cattle from herds located within the modified areas, and some of the packers are voluntarily paying a premium of 10 cents per hundredweight for disease-free hogs from such areas, provided they are properly marked for identification by tattoo marks. Feeders of beef cattle appreciate the importance of obtaining cattle free from tuberculosis.

NECROLOGY

HERMAN A. CHRISTMAN

Dr. Herman A. Christman, of Oakland, Calif., died July 23, 1929. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1896. For a number of years he was in the employ of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, and was stationed successively at Milwaukee, Wis., Washington, D. C., and Cincinnati, Ohio. For a short time he was in practice in Philadelphia.

Dr. Christman joined the A. V. M. A. in 1898. Interment was at Cincinnati.

RICHARD G. WEBSTER

Dr. Richard G. Webster, of Chester, Pa., died August 14, 1929. He was a member of the first veterinary class graduated from the University of Pennsylvania (1887). He practiced in Media, Pa., Salem, N. J., and Chester, Pa., for many years. He joined the A. V. M. A. in 1890. He served as a vice-president of the Pennsylvania State Veterinary Medical Association, 1892-1893.

J. WILLIAM LINBERG

Dr. John William Linberg, of Philadelphia, Pa., died August 17, 1929. Death was reported due to cancer of the liver. Dr. Linberg was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1912. He practiced in Philadelphia from the time of his graduation. For several years he was associated with Dr. B. Frank Senseman.

Dr. Linberg joined the A. V. M. A. in 1913.

HORACE G. BLACK

Dr. Horace G. Black, of Hammonton, N. J., died August 25, 1929. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1894. For several years he practiced in Wilkes Barre, Pa., and then located in Hammonton, N. J., where he remained until his death.

SAMUEL G. MORROW

Dr. Samuel G. Morrow, of Hancock, Mich., lost his life by drowning in the waters of Portage Lake, near Hancock, September 7, 1929. He was 60 years of age and a graduate of the McKillip Veterinary College, class of 1907. Dr. Morrow practiced at Houghton, Mich., for a time.

H. W. B. AULGAR

Dr. Henry Ward Beecher Aulgar died at Passavant Hospital, Chicago, Ill., September 10, 1929, following an operation for the removal of a tumor from the brain.

Born in Mackinaw, Ill., May 22, 1880, Dr. Aulgar attended local grade and high schools. He received his veterinary education at the Chicago Veterinary College, from which he was graduated in 1914. For a time he practiced at Buckley, Ill., later going to Paxton. Over a year ago Dr. Aulgar was severely injured while attending to his professional duties. He never entirely recovered from the effects of his injury and it was not until considerable time had elapsed following the accident that the true nature of his trouble was revealed.

Dr. Aulgar joined the A. V. M. A. in 1917. He was a member of the Illinois State Veterinary Medical Association and the McLean County Veterinary Medical Association. He is survived by his widow, one brother and three sisters.

PERSONALS

Dr. G. A. Handley (Chi. '04), formerly of Ironton, Ohio, is now at Bryan, Ohio.

Dr. Kenneth W. Keys (Corn. '27) has removed from Whitehall, N. Y., to Sussex, N. J.

Dr. Warren F. Hoag (Corn. '27), formerly of Pittsfield, Mass., is now located at Long Island City, N. Y.

Dr. Horace B. F. Jervis (Ont. '04), formerly of Bangor, Me., is now at 1241 6th St., Santa Monica, Calif.

Dr. O. B. Neely (Iowa '24) has removed from Lebanon, Tenn., to 1146 Eleanor St., Knoxville, Tenn.

Dr. C. C. Watts (O. S. U. '14), formerly of Columbus, Ohio, is now at 712 North Court St., Circleville, Ohio.

Dr. R. L. Stevenson (O. S. U. '19) recently opened a small-animal hospital at 641 North Main St., Dayton, Ohio.

Dr. S. H. Exley (Ga. '24), formerly of Lewisburg, Tenn., sends us a new address: 98 Vermilyen Ave., New York, N. Y.

Dr. George H. Ludkins (Conn. '24) recently opened his new veterinary hospital at 322 Prospect Ave., Hartford, Conn.

Dr. L. D. Nowell (St. Jos. '15), of Humboldt, Tenn., has been appointed assistant state veterinarian by Governor Horton.

Dr. E. C. W. Schubel (U. S. C. V. S. '11), of Blissfield, Mich., has been appointed Lenawee County (Mich.) Veterinarian.

Dr. E. E. Musselman (U. S. C. V. S. '26) has changed locations from King and Queen Court House, Va., to Tappahannock, Va.

Dr. Clifford C. Wagner (O. S. U. '26) has requested a change of address from Outwood, Ky., to 4520 E. 126th St., Cleveland, Ohio.

Dr. E. W. Roberts (McK. '14) is now stationed at the laboratories of the State Department of Agriculture, Reynoldsburg, Ohio.

Dr. F. R. Bartlow (Ind. '17), of Indianapolis, has moved his veterinary hospital from 2929 Central Ave. to 1549 Madison Ave.

Dr. Clarence L. Campbell (O. S. U. '26), who was with the Royal Serum Company, at Mason City, Iowa, has removed to Decatur, Ill.

Dr. M. LeRoy Sweigard (U. P. '28), formerly of Harrisburg, Pa., is now located at Progress, Pa. Address: Pleasant Hill Terrace, Sunnyside Ave.

Dr. Fonsie M. Bolin (Iowa '29), of Turtle Lake, Wis., has accepted a position in the Veterinary Department, Oregon State Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore.

Dr. Leonard E. Swanson (O. S. U. '27), of Dayton, Ohio, has received a temporary appointment of City Veterinarian, succeeding Dr. R. E. Hammond (Mich. '22), resigned.

Dr. W. F. Guard (O. S. U. '12) has resigned his position as professor of surgery at Iowa State College, to accept a similar post at his Alma Mater, Ohio State University.

Dr. F. J. Bolender (U. S. C. V. S. '14), formerly of Santa Barbara, Calif., is now with the San Diego County (Calif.) Health Department, with headquarters at San Diego.

Dr. Ronald Gwatkin (Ont. '19) has resigned from the faculty of the Ontario Veterinary College to accept a position with the Ontario Research Foundation, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. H. Glenn Ricker (U. P. '20), who has been stationed at Chambersburg, Pa., with the Supplee-Wills-Jones Milk Company of Philadelphia, has been transferred to Hagerstown, Md.

Dr. John H. Winter (Gr. Rap. '17) has resigned his position as Lenawee County (Mich.) Veterinarian and has accepted a position as instructor in Berry Junior College at Mt. Berry, Ga.

Dr. C. H. Carey (Gr. Rap. '15), located at Montrose, Mich., for the past fifteen years, recently moved to Bay City, Mich. Dr. Carey was president of the Flint River Valley Agricultural Society.

Dr. Chas. J. Parshall (Corn. '28), formerly of the veterinary staff at the North Dakota Agricultural College, has accepted a position in the Veterinary Division, University of California, Berkeley, Calif.

Dr. A. I. Schmidt (K. S. A. C. '28), formerly of Cos Cob, Conn., has gone to Houston, Texas, where he is associated with Dr. W. A. Knight (Chi. '91) at the latter's small-animal hospital at 1206 City Park.

Dr. Norman J. Pyle (U. P. '18) resigned his position at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, Amherst, effective October 1, to accept a position with the Lederle Antitoxin Laboratories, at Pearl River, N. Y.

Dr. Seymour Hadwen (McGill '02), formerly of the University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, has accepted the position of Director of Veterinary Science, Ontario Research Foundation, Toronto, Ontario, Canada.

Dr. Roy W. Elrod (Ind. '10), of Pekin, Ind., has accepted the position of Live Stock Supervisor and Veterinarian with the Farm Department of the Aetna Life Insurance Co., with headquarters at Crothersville, Ind.

Dr. J. J. Thomas (U. P. '17) has resigned from the Pennsylvania Bureau of Animal Industry and has accepted a position in charge of meat inspection and building sanitation for the Oswald and Hess Packing Company, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Dr. Dennis S. Shannon (U. P. '14), of Westfield, Mass., is Commander of the Westfield Post of the American Legion and to him fell the honor of welcoming the Legionnaires of Massachusetts to Westfield, at the recent convention held in that City.

Dr. G. Dikmans (Mich. '20), who has been at the Iberia Livestock Experiment Farm, Jeanerette, La., for several years, in connection with the work of the Zoological Division of the U. S. Bureau of Animal Industry, is back in Washington, D. C.

Dr. Richard N. Shaw (Corn. '12), of Springfield, Mass., recently made several professional calls to points on Long Island by airplane. By employing aerial transportation, Dr. Shaw saved at least two days time and returned home the same day in time to eat supper.

Dr. A. R. Theobald (O. S. U. '24), of Cincinnati, Ohio, closed his Blue Cross Animal Hospital from September 6 to 16, during which time he took a vacation in the East, including visits to a number of the prominent small-animal hospitals in several of the large eastern cities.

Dr. E. A. Hewitt (Iowa '17) has resigned his position in the Division of Veterinary Medicine, University of Minnesota, and has returned to Iowa State College, where he will be associated with Dr. H. D. Bergman (Iowa '10) in the Department of Physiology and Pharmacology.

Dr. Thomas H. Edwards (K. C. V. C. '09), who went to El Paso, Texas, early in the year, returned to California on July 24 and resumed his position as meat inspector for the Los Angeles Health Department on August 1. Four weeks later he was obliged to enter the U. S. Naval Hospital at San Diego, Calif., on account of an attack of pneumococcic septicemia. Dr. Edwards expects to be able to leave the hospital about November 1.